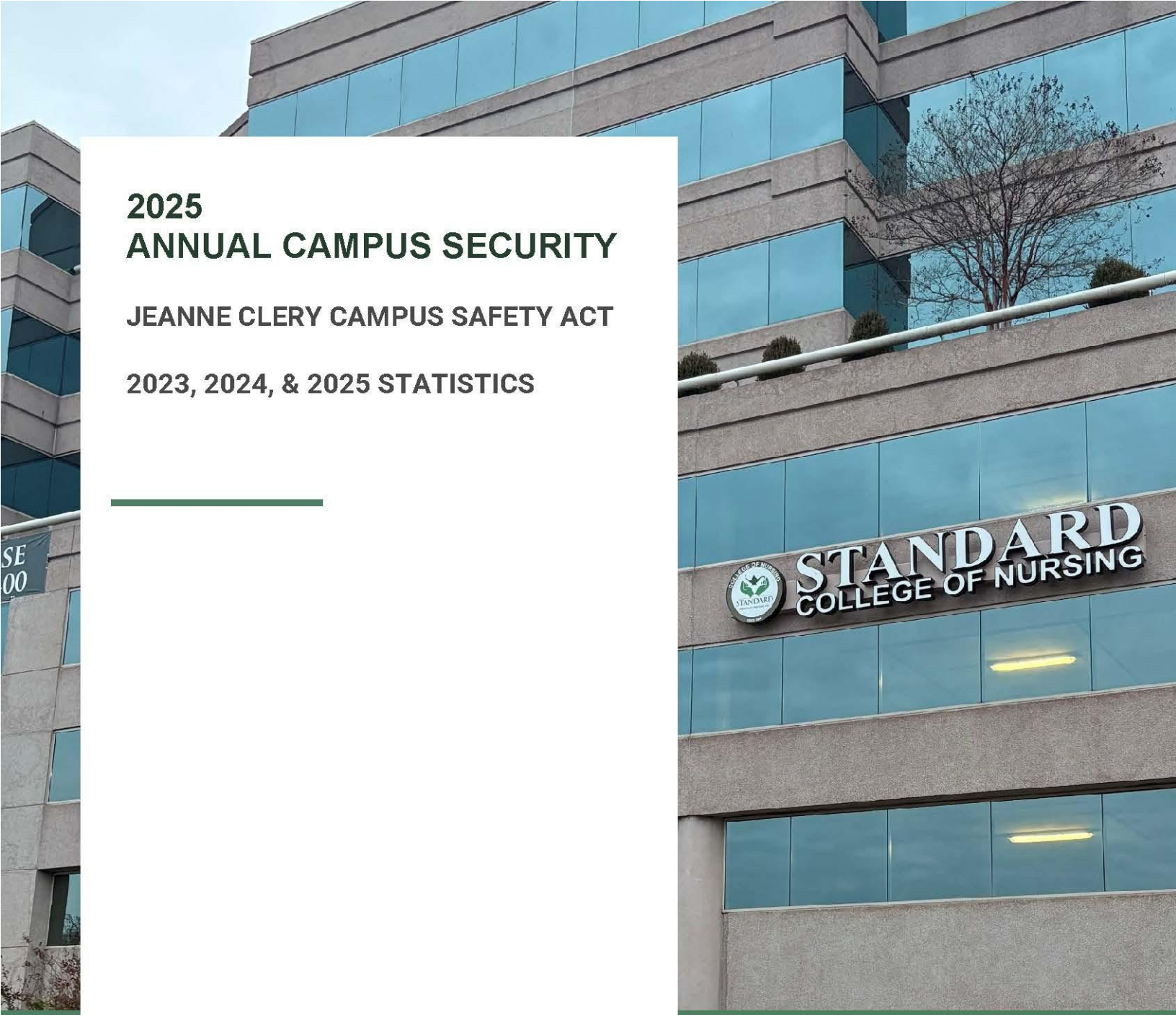
2025
ANNUAL CAMPUS SECURITY

JEANNE CLERY CAMPUS SAFETY ACT

2023, 2024, & 2025 STATISTICS



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Introduction

Standard College is dedicated to maintaining a campus where learning excels in an environment unencumbered by safety concerns or fear for personal well-being. A key part of the college's role is ensuring compliance with the *Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (*Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act*)* requirements.

Under the Clery Act, colleges and universities participating in federal student aid programs are required to collect and report statistics about certain criminal offenses that occurred in specified locations which have been reported to a local police agency or any official of the institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities.

Standard College prepares an Annual Report on Campus Security (ASR) in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act. This report includes statistics for calendar years 2025, 2024 and 2023. These statistics pertain to crimes reported to have occurred upon the College's Clery geography. Clery Geography includes all property owned or controlled by the College and is categorized as (1) on campus and (2) public property. Standard College does not have on campus-student housing or non-campus buildings and property, and for this reason, this category is not included in the report. The report contains institutional policies on campus security, including policies concerning alcohol and drug use, crime prevention, sexual assault reporting and investigation, educational programming, and other matters. Standard College does not have on-campus residential facilities, and accordingly, the institution does not publish a Fire Safety Report.

Each year, Standard College provides notice of the availability of the Annual Security Report to all current and prospective students and employees. The 2025 Clery Report is now available online on the Standard College website at https://www.standardcollege.edu/annual-security-report/. A paper copy of this report will be provided upon request by calling the College's Front Desk at 703-891-1787.

To prepare the report, Standard College collects, classifies, and counts crime reports and crime statistics. Crime statistics are collected from three primary sources: (1) the Virginia State Police, (2) the local Fairfax County Police Department and (3) school officials with knowledge of formal and informal complaints, as well as with disciplinary referrals, who are designated as campus security authorities (CSAs).

The report is prepared by Standard College's Deputy Executive Director, who works with other departments on campus, including the campus security authorities, the Director of Compliance, and the President of Standard College. The Deputy Executive Director collects and keeps the documented information in a private office at Standard College. The information provided here was last updated on September 30, 2026.

What is the Clery Act?

In 1990, Congress enacted the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990 (Title II of Public Law 101-542), which amended the Higher Education Act of 1965 (HEA). This act required all postsecondary institutions participating in HEA's Title IV student financial assistance programs to disclose campus crime statistics and security information to students and the public. The act was amended in 1992, 1998, 2000 and 2008. The 1998 amendments renamed the law the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act in memory of a student who was slain in her dorm room in 1986. It is generally referred to as the Clery Act and is in section 485(f) of the HEA. On March 7, 2013, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA) (Public Law 113-14) was signed into law. The VAWA amendments added requirements that institutions disclose statistics, policies and programs related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, among other changes. The U.S. Department of Education enforces the Clery Act and the Department's Federal Student Aid office conducts program reviews to evaluate institutions' compliance with the Act.

Notice of Non-Discrimination Statement

Standard College is committed to providing an academic and work environment free from all forms of discrimination, including discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, religion, or sex (including pregnancy, sexual orientation, and gender identity) in its programs and activities as required by Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Titles VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Age Discrimination Act of 1975. Standard College prohibits sexual and gender-based harassment, including sexual assault, and other forms of interpersonal violence.

The following person has been designated to handle inquiries regarding the non-discrimination policies, American with Disabilities Act and serves as the overall coordinator for Title IX Compliance.

Heather Ettus, Deputy Executive Director
8230 Leesburg Pike, Suite 500, Vienna, Virginia 22182
P: 703-891-1787
E: hettus@standardcollege.edu

Campus Alerts and Timely Warning Notices

Standard College alerts the campus community of a Clery Act crime that may pose a serious or ongoing threat to members of the community by issuing a "Timely Warning." The Timely Warnings may include non-Clery Act crimes which pose a serious or continuing threat to the campus community. Standard College will not, however, provide a timely warning for crimes reported to a pastoral or professional counselors.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

Standard College has an Emergency Management Team (EMT) in place to respond immediately to a campus crisis. The Emergency Management Team is designed to assist in crisis management situations. In the case of an unforeseen event, the EMT will be convened to respond to an incident or crisis and to deploy an internal or external communication strategy. The EMT is comprised of the CEO, the Deputy Executive Director, the Director of Compliance, and the Operation Manager.

The Emergency Management Team will conduct a situational assessment to determine the severity of the incident or crisis regarding a crime on campus, campus violence, a Clery Act reportable incident, a threat made against the campus, a serious security issue in the area or near campus or an incident involving College employees or operations.

Upon assessment or these or other incidents that threaten the College, the EMT will execute actions pertinent to the incident, execute internal and external communication response protocols, debrief, and document.

Timely Warnings

Standard College will issue a Timely Warnings for all Clery Act crimes that occur on Standard College's Clery Act geography that are:

- Reported to campus security authorities or local police agencies; and
- Considered by the institution to represent a serious or continuing threat to students and employees.

Students and employees should report criminal offenses for the purpose of making a timely warning and the annual statistical disclosure to a member of the Standard College team. The Standard College team, consisting of Standard College's CEO, Operation Manager, the Deputy Executive Director, and the Director of Compliance, will be responsible for determining if a timely notice is required. Here is a list of the Standard College Emergency Management Team, along with their contact information:

Name	Title	Phone Number	Email
Dr. Joy Nosegbe	President & CEO	703-891-1787, ext, 108	ijnosegbe@standardcollege.edu

Heather Ettus	Deputy Executive Director & Title IX Coordinator	703-891-1787, ext, 114	hettus@standardcollege.edu
Lisley Anco	Director of Compliance	703-891-1787, ext, 213	lanco@standardcollege.edu
Rufus Nosegbe	Operation Manager	703-891-1787, ext, 110	rnosegbe@standardcollege.edu

When issuing a timely warning, the EMT will determine how much information is appropriate to disseminate at different points in time. Depending on what segments of the community is targeted, the content may differ. The entire campus community will be notified when there is at least the potential that a very large segment of the community will be affected by a situation, or when a situation threatens the operation of the campus. The Timely Warnings will include pertinent information about the crime that triggered the warning. Certain messages will be pre-formulated to expedite the notification process.

If it is determined that a Timely Warning should be sent, a member of the EMT is responsible for initiating the process. A member of the team will send a notification of a Timely Warning to the campus community via an email message through the school's learning management system, Populi. All students and staff have an account in Populi. Accordingly, all members of the community will receive prompt notification of a Timely Warning.

The Emergency Management Team will continue to assess the situation. The team will follow up with email messages in Populi and posted bulletins as more specific information becomes available.

The decision to issue a Timely Warnings will be decided on a case-by-case basis considering all the facts surrounding a crime, including factors such as the following:

- The nature of the crime.
- The continuing danger to the campus community.
- The possible risk of compromising law enforcement efforts.

Standard College has requested from local law enforcement that they inform the school immediately regarding crimes that may require timely warnings.

Emergency Notification

The purpose of Standard College's Emergency Management Plan is to safeguard the welfare of its students, faculty, staff, and visitors. The school has developed procedures to (1) confirm significant emergencies or dangerous situations; (2) determine the appropriate community to notify and the content of the notification; and (3) initiate the notification system.

In the event of an emergency or dangerous situation on the Standard College campus, any student or employee can report an emergency by calling the local police at 9-1-1 or by alerting the members of the Standard College Team, listed above, by calling 703-891-1787. If a staff or faculty member receives information about a criminal matter or emergency, he/she will

immediately forward it to one of the members of the Standard College team.

The team member who receives the call will confirm, in consultation with other members of the Standard College Team, whether there is a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on the campus.

The Emergency Management Team will immediately determine, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

The Emergency Management Team will identify which segment of the campus community will receive the notification, along with the content of the notification.

If it is determined that an emergency notification should be sent, a member of the Emergency Management Team will send the notification via email and text message to the campus community through Standard College's learning management system, Populi. Emergency messages can be sent through Populi within minutes of the occurrence of the incident. All students and staff are provided with an official Standard College email address, via the Populi account, and accordingly, all members of the community are automatically enrolled in the emergency notification system.

The content of the notification will be determined by members of the Standard College Team, and certain messages will be pre-formulated to expedite the notification process. Standard College has developed a number of template messages addressing several different emergency situations. The EMT team member authorizing the alert will select the template message most appropriate to the ongoing situation and modify it to address the specifics of the present incident. Messages are designed to convey the nature of the emergency and response actions that should be taken to protect life, property, and the environment.

After notification of an emergency or dangerous situation, the Emergency Management Team will monitor events and circumstances and determine appropriate follow-up information that should be disseminated to the affected community. This includes all-clear notices and updates about continuing steps taken to respond to the emergency, including class cancellations.

Standard College will also immediately contact the Fairfax County Police Department with information about the emergency. To keep members of the larger community informed, Standard College will post updates about the critical incident on Standard College's homepage.

Standard College has also that the local Fairfax County Police Department inform Standard College about crimes reported to them that may warrant an emergency notification.

Testing the emergency response and evacuation procedures

Standard College will conduct a tabletop exercise (a simulated scenario) to address an emergency response and evacuation on a campus-wide scale on an annual basis. The test will be scheduled, contain drills, exercises, and follow-through activities, and be designed with measurable goals to assess the emergency plans and capabilities.

Standard College will conduct the test by sending a "blast" e-mail or text message containing a link to Standard College's emergency response and evacuation procedures. Standard College will document each test by addressing:

- A description of the exercise (i.e., the test).
- The date the test was held.
- The time the test started and ended.
- Whether the test was announced or unannounced.

Report criminal actions or other emergencies occurring on campus

Students are encouraged to accurately and promptly report criminal actions or other emergencies on campus to a member of the Standard College team, one of Standard College's Campus Security Authorities (CSA), listed below, or to the local law enforcement, the Fairfax County Police Department (FCPD). The FCPD may be reached by dialing 911 for emergencies or 703-691-2131 for non-emergencies.

Standard College does not employ pastoral counselors and professional counselors, and accordingly, the school does not have procedures for pastoral counselors and professional counselors with regards to reporting crimes.

Although students and employees may report a Clery Act crime to any faculty member, Standard College prefers crimes to be reported to the following the people listed here. The people listed below are all considered as a **Campus Security Authority**.

Name	Title	Phone Number	Email
Joy Nosegbe	President & CEO	703-891-1787, ext, 108	jjnosegbe@standardcollege.edu
Heather Ettus	Deputy Executive Director & Title IX Coordinator	703-891-1787, ext, 114	hettus@standardcollege.edu
Lisley Anco	Director of Compliance	703-891-1787, ext, 213	lanco@standardcollege.edu
Rufus Nosegbe	Operation Manager	703-891-1787, ext, 110	rnosegbe@standardcollege.edu

Campus Security Authority

A "Campus Security Authority" (CSA) is a Clery Act-specific term. Standard College has designated several staff who have significant responsibility for student and campus activities as a Campus Security Authority. These staff members are listed in the above chart.

The Campus Security Authorities are authorized to enforce Standard College rules and policies but do not have the authority to arrest individuals. Nor do they constitute a campus police department or a campus security department. The CSA's have responsibility for campus security, and should report criminal offense, but they do not constitute a campus police department or a campus security department.

The CSA's are instructed to call the police whenever necessary. The CSA's work closely with the local and state police on incidents occurring on campus. The local police department, Fairfax County Police Department, has the authority to enforce all applicable regulations and laws. The CSA's regularly communicates with the C.E.O regarding campus security matters to ensure all criminal activities are reported.

CSAs are responsible for forwarding allegations of Clery Act crimes reported to them to Standard College's Deputy Executive Director, the employee designated by Standard College to collect such reports.

The Deputy Executive Director collects and reviews the crime reports by receiving the information either in person or electronically and periodically examining the data to ensure that all reported crimes fit with the crime definitions outlined in the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook and the FBI National Incident-Based Reporting System Handbook (sex offenses only).

The CSA reports are used by the institution to compile statistics for Clery Act reporting and to help determine if there is a serious or continuing threat to the safety of the campus community that would require an alert. The CSA report will include details, such as dates and locations, and, where appropriate, personally identifying information, including name and contact information if available. However, the Report can be made without disclosing personally identifying information. A CSA report does not need to automatically result in the initiation of a police or disciplinary investigation if the victim does not want to pursue this action.

CSAs are not responsible, however, for investigating or reporting incidents that they overhear students talking about in a hallway conversation.

Standard College will electronically document all CSA- reported crimes. At a minimum, both the CEO of Standard College and the Deputy Executive Director will know where the documentation is kept. If there is reason to believe that a crime report was not made in good faith, and Standard College does not include the reported incident in its crime statistics, Standard College will document the justification for not including the crime in those statistics.

For purpose of reporting statistics in the Clery Report, every Clery Act crime brought to the attention of the Deputy Executive Director will be included in the institution's Annual Security Report.

The Daily Crime Log

Standard College does not have campus police or a security department. For this reason, Standard College does not maintain a Daily Log, as defined by the Clery Act.

Reporting crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis

Students, faculty, staff and guests of Standard College are encouraged to report emergencies, criminal activity, and any suspicious conditions accurately and promptly to the Deputy Executive Director, a Campus Security Authority, the Title IX Coordinator, or by calling 911 (for emergencies in Virginia), the Fairfax County Police (703-691-2131) (for non-emergencies), the City of Fairfax Police (703-385-7924) (for non-emergencies), the Manassas Police (703-257-8000) (for non-emergencies), or the Arlington County Police (703-558-2222) (for non-emergencies).

When a student voluntarily reports a crime, while wishing to maintain confidentiality, Standard College will make every effort, but cannot guarantee, that the confidentiality request will be honored. The circumstances of the crime will determine whether the confidential can be maintained.

It is important for students to be aware that faculty and staff at Standard College are required to inform the Deputy Executive Director of any crime or incident reported to them. The Deputy Executive Director will subsequently determine whether confidentiality can be maintained by evaluating the request in the context of the school's responsibility to provide a safe and nondiscriminatory environment for all students.

Even when confidentiality is granted, all Clery Act crimes brought to the attention of faculty and staff will be included in the Clery Act report. Identifying characteristics, such as names, initials, and contact information, would not be included in the report. Standard College is required to report information about designated conduct to law enforcement agencies and the prosecuting authorities who would be responsible for investigating and prosecuting the allegations.

Students may confidentially report a crime to the following off-campus agencies:

- Fairfax County Office for Women and Domestic and Sexual Violence Services 703-360-7273
- Virginia Family Violence and Sexual Assault Hotline 1-800-838-8238
- LGBTQ Partner Abuse and Sexual Assault Helpline 1-866-356-6998
- Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network (RAINN) 1-800-656-4673
- National Domestic Violence Hotline 1-800-799-7233

Alcohol and Drug Policies

The abuse of drugs and alcohol by employees is incompatible with the goals of Standard College. The illicit use of drugs and alcohol could create a serious threat to the safety and welfare of the Standard College community, as well as undermine the productivity and success of its members. It is important that all members of the Standard College community understand the health risks and legal consequences of substance abuse.

As required under Section 120(a) through (d) of the *HEA* (otherwise known as the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989), Standard College provides information to students and staff electronically on a yearly basis regarding:

- Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit, at a minimum, the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on Standard College property or as part of any Standard College activity.
- A description of the applicable legal sanctions under local, State, or Federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol.
- A description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol.
- A description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or re-entry programs that are available to employees or students; and
- A clear statement that the institution will impose sanctions on students and employees (consistent with local, State, and Federal law), and a description of those sanctions, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution for violations of the standards of conduct.

Standard College Alcohol and Drug Policy

Standard College strives to maintain a campus community and worksite free from illegal use, possession, or distribution of alcohol or of controlled substances, as they are defined in schedules I through V of the Controlled Substances Act, 21 United States Code Sec. 812, and by regulation at 21 Code of Federal Regulations Sec.1308.

Unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, use, or sale of alcohol or of controlled substances by Standard College employees and students in the workplace, or Standard College premises, at official Standard College functions, or on Standard College business, is prohibited and illegal under Virginia state law,[1] federal laws, and Standard College policy.

Standard College will enforce all applicable local, state, and federal laws regarding alcohol and drugs. Students and employees found to be in violation of this policy are subject to Standard College sanctions, disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal, as well as criminal

[1] See Code of Virginia, § 4.1-305

prosecution through the appropriate state and federal legal channels, and imprisonment, when applicable.

The severity of Standard College's disciplinary action for violations of this policy shall be determined on a case-by-case basis. Mitigating circumstances that may be considered in determining the appropriate discipline include whether the employee or student voluntarily admits to, and seeks assistance for, an alcohol or other drug problem. When a student or employee is charged with a violation of law, it is the practice of Standard College to initiate its own disciplinary proceedings without awaiting court action.

Standard College policy, in conformity with Federal and State statutes governing alcohol and drug use, includes the following information:

Alcohol Beverages and Underage Drinking Laws Policy

In compliance with Virginia state law, Standard College's Alcohol Beverage and Underage Drinking Policy contains the following criteria:

- Any sale of an alcoholic beverage requires a license from the Virginia Alcoholic Beverage Control Board.
- Alcohol must not be given, sold or served to persons under 21 years of age on campus.
- Alcoholic beverages must not be given, sold or served to persons who are intoxicated.
- Virginia state law prohibits the following: drinking in unlicensed public places; consumption, purchase or possession of alcoholic beverages by a person under 21 years of age; falsely representing one's age for the purpose of procuring alcohol; and purchasing, giving, providing or assisting in providing an alcoholic beverage for a person who is under 21 years of age; public intoxication; and providing alcohol to an intoxicated person.

Illegal Drugs Policy

Federal and Virginia law penalize the unlawful manufacturing, distribution, use and possession of controlled substances. The penalties vary based on many factors, including the type and amount of the drug involved, and whether there is intent to distribute. Federal law holds that any person who distributes, possesses with the intent to distribute or manufactures a controlled substance on or within 1,000 feet of an educational facility is subject to doubling of applicable maximum punishments and fines.

Drug-Free Workplace Policy: Standard College prohibits the illegal or otherwise irresponsible use of alcohol and other drugs by all employees while on Standard College property, including meal periods and breaks. No employee may report to work while under the influence of alcohol or illegal drugs. It is the responsibility of every member of the University community to know the risks associated with substance use and abuse. This responsibility obligates students and employees to know relevant school policies as well as federal, Virginia, and local laws, and to conduct themselves in accordance with these laws and policies. To these ends, Standard College

publishes the following information regarding school policies and sanctions, laws, and penalties concerning substance use and abuse, health and behavioral risks of drug use, and resources for treatment and educational programming.

Standard College will enforce applicable Federal and Virginia laws regarding the possession, use, manufacture, distribution, and sale of illegal drugs and controlled substances. Any student found in violation of the Alcohol Beverages and Underage Drinking Laws Policy or Illegal Drugs policy is subject to the entire range of school sanctions, including suspension and expulsion from the nursing program. Standard College personnel found in violation of the policies are subject to appropriate personnel sanctions.

United States Code (USC) Controlled Substances Act

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE LAWS AND SANCTIONS

In compliance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, the Drug-Free Communities and Schools Act Amendments of 1989, and the Commonwealth of Virginia's Policy on Alcohol and Other Drugs of 1991, the following summary about controlled substances is provided here. Controlled substances are classified under the Controlled Substances Act into "schedules" that indicate their relative medicinal use and probability of abuse and dependence (addiction). The Federal Government prohibits the manufacture, distribution, dispensation and possession of controlled substances unless specifically permitted by statute.

Controlled Substances Schedules

• Schedule I: The drug or other substance has a high potential for abuse. The drug or other substance has no currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States. There is a lack of accepted safety for use of the drug or other substance under medical supervision. Some Schedule I substances are heroin, LSD, marijuana, GHB, MDMA (Ecstasy), and methaqualone.

• Schedule II: The drug or other substance has a high potential for abuse. The drug or other substance has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States or a currently accepted medical use with severe restrictions. Abuse of the drug or other substance may lead to severe psychological or physical dependence. Schedule II substances include morphine, PCP, cocaine, methadone, Ritalin, and methamphetamine.

• Schedule III: The drug or other substance has a potential for abuse less than the drugs or other substances in Schedules I and II. The drug or other substance has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States. Abuse of the drug or other substance may lead to moderate or low physical dependence or high psychological dependence. Anabolic steroids, codeine and hydrocodone with aspirin or Tylenol, Ketamine, and some barbiturates are Schedule III substances.

• Schedule IV: The drug or other substance has a low potential for abuse relative to the drugs or other substances in Schedule III. The drug or other substance has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States. Abuse of the drug or other substance may lead to limited

physical dependence or psychological dependence relative to the drugs or other substances in Schedule III. Included in Schedule IV are Darvon, Talwin, Equanil, Valium, Rohypnol, and Xanax.

• Schedule V: The drug or other substance has a low potential for abuse relative to the drugs or other substances in Schedule IV. The drug or other substance has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States. Abuse of the drug or other substances may lead to limited physical dependence or psychological dependence relative to the drugs or other substances in Schedule IV. Over-the-counter cough medicines with codeine are classified in Schedule V.

Penalties

The law prescribes ranges of permissible penalties upon conviction.

- Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedule I or II of the Drug Control Act, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a felony conviction for which the punishment is a term of imprisonment ranging from 1 to 10 years, or in the discretion of the jury or the court trying the case without a jury, confinement in jail for up to 12 months and a fine of up to $2,500, either or both.
- Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedule III of the Drug Control Act, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is confinement in jail for up to 12 months and a fine of up to $2,500, either or both.
- Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedule IV of the Drug Control Act, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is confinement in jail for up to six months and fine of up to $1,000, either or both.
- Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedule V of the Drug Control Act, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is a fine of up to $500.
- Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedule I or II of the Drug Control Act with the intent to sell or otherwise distribute, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a felony conviction for which the punishment is imprisonment from 5 to 40 years and a fine of up to $500,000. Upon conviction, the violator must be imprisoned for not less than five years, but may suffer life imprisonment, and a fine of up to $500,000.
- Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedules III, IV, or V of the Drug Control Act or an imitation controlled substance which imitates a controlled substance classified in Schedule III, IV, or V, except for an anabolic steroid classified in Schedule III constituting a violation of Virginia Code 18.2-248.5, with the intent to sell or otherwise distribute, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is confinement in jail for up to one year and a fine of up to $2,500, either or both.
- Possession of marijuana, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is confinement in jail for up to 30 days and a fine of up to $500, either or both. Upon a second conviction, punishment is confinement.
- Possession of less than one-half ounce of marijuana with the intent to sell or otherwise distribute, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which

the punishment is confinement in jail for up to one year and a fine of up to $2,500, either or both. If the amount of marijuana involved is more than one-half ounce to five pounds, the crime is a felony with a sanction of imprisonment from 1 to 10 years, or in the discretion of the jury or court trying the case without jury, confinement in jail for up to one year and a fine of up to $2,500, either or both. If the amount of marijuana involved is more than five pounds, the crime is a felony with a sanction of imprisonment from 5 to 30 years. Notwithstanding the aforesaid provisions, Rohypnol shall be deemed to be listed on Schedule I for the purposes of penalties for violations of the Drug Control Act.

- Any person knowingly manufacturing, selling, giving, distributing, or possessing Rohypnol shall be punished under the penalties prescribed for other Schedule I controlled substances.

Substance Abuses Resources for Students, Staff and Instructors

Standard College encourages students, staff, and Instructors to seek medical assistance and/or counseling if they are experiencing alcohol or drug problems with a local support group. The following is a list of resources available to students, staff, and Instructor.

- ***Adult Children of Alcoholics*** is an anonymous 12-step program for those who grew up in alcoholic or dysfunctional families.
  Email contact: www.adultchildren.org

- ***Alcoholics Anonymous*** is a "fellowship of men and women who share their experience, strength, and hope with each other that they may solve their common problem and help others to recover from alcoholism."
  Telephone contact: 703-876- 6166.
  Email contact: ssac.gmu.edu/programs-and-services/services-2/alcohol-andother-drug-services/referrals and www.aavirginia.org

- ***Al-Anon*** offers support to friends and family of problem drinkers.
  Telephone Contact: 703-534-HELP (4357)
  Email contact: info@alanonva.com

- ***Marijuana Anonymous*** (MA) is a fellowship of men and women who share their experience, strength, and hope with each other that they may solve their common problem and help others to recover from marijuana addiction.
  Telephone Contact: 1-800-766-6779
  Email contact: https://marijuana-anonymous.org/find-a-meeting/

- ***Narcotics Anonymous*** (NA) is a nonprofit fellowship or society of men and women for whom drugs have become a major problem.
  Telephone Contact: National Number; 703-435-1230
  Email contact: www.cprna.org

- ***SMART Recovery*** provides support to individuals who are considering or engaging in abstinence from any type of addictive behavior.
- Telephone Contact: 703-486-0202.
- Email contact: www.smartrecovery.org

- ***Family Violence & Sexual Assault of Virginia*** Hotline offers safety and support and information about sexual assault, stalking, controlling behavior, or intimate partner violence.
  Telephone Contact: 1-800-838-8238 (24 hours).
  Email contact: http://www.vsdvalliance.org

- ***Virginia Crime Victim Assistance*** INFO-LINE (statewide) 1-888-837-3418. For over thirty years, the Virginia Victim Assistance Network has worked to minimize the impact by united a cadre of professionals who volunteer their time to ensure the rights of victims and witnesses of crime through: diagnosing, assessing, and advocating for the needs of victims and their families; promoting policies and legislation to protect the rights of the victims of human tragedy; producing professional development and encouraging collaboration to ensure the continued growth of our members; and fostering accountability through the criminal justice system.

Health Risks Associated with the Misuse of Drugs and Alcohol

Excessive alcohol use poses immediate health risks as well as long-term physical consequences. Consuming too much alcohol—even on a single occasion—can result in injury, violence, risky sexual behaviors, miscarriage and stillbirth among pregnant women, and alcohol poisoning. Long-term, excessive use can lead to the development of chronic diseases, neurological impairments, and social problems. In addition, people risk significant health problems when they use illicit drugs or prescription drugs for recreational purposes.

Alcohol consumption causes several marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including spouse and child abuse. Moderate to high doses of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects just described. Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life-threatening. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol, particularly when

combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver. Mothers who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation. In addition, research indicates that children of alcoholic parents are at greater risk than other youngsters of becoming alcoholics.

Stimulants (e.g., cocaine, speed) raise blood pressure, increase the heart rate, and cause rapid breathing. Frequent and long-term stimulant use may cause paranoia, anxiety, hallucinations, insomnia, and depression. Hallucinogens (e.g., LSD, "shrooms") can result in memory impairment and flashbacks, and have been known to lead to injuries and deaths if the user gets violent or out of control due to a "trip." Sedatives (e.g., heroin, GHB) can cause memory loss, vertigo, reduced heart rate, seizures, insomnia, anxiety, tremors, and respiratory failure.

Marijuana Health Risks:

Marijuana use leads to a substantial increase in heart rate. It impairs or reduces short-term memory and comprehension, and motivation and cognition are altered. With extended use it can produce paranoia and psychosis. Smoking marijuana damages the lungs and pulmonary system. Marijuana contains more cancer causing agents than tobacco. It also lowers male sex hormones, suppresses ovulation, and causes changes in the menstrual cycle and possibly causes birth defects. Symptoms: Someone who uses marijuana may laugh inappropriately and have bloodshot eyes, dry mouth and throat, and a tell-tale odor of the drug, a poor sense of timing and increased appetite.

Cocaine and Crack Health Risks:

Cocaine and its derivative crack produce dilated pupils and elevated blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate and body temperature. They may also cause insomnia, loss of appetite, tactile hallucinations, paranoia, seizure and death. Symptoms: Someone using cocaine may experience muscle twitching, panic reactions, anxiety, numbness in hands and feet, loss of weight, a period of hyperactivity followed by a depression, a running or bleeding nose and sustained depression.

Barbiturates Health Risks:

In small doses, barbiturates produce calmness, relaxed muscles, and lowered anxiety. Larger doses cause slurred speech, staggering gait and altered perception. Very large doses taken in combination with other central nervous system depressants (e.g., alcohol) cause respiratory depression, coma and sometimes death. Symptoms: A person who uses barbiturates may have poor muscle control, appear drowsy or drunk, become confused, irritable, inattentive or have slowed reactions.

Amphetamines Health Risks:

Amphetamine use causes increased heart and respiratory rates, elevated blood pressure, and dilated pupils. Larger doses cause rapid or irregular heartbeat, tremors and physical collapse. An amphetamine injection creates a sudden increase in blood pressure that can result in stroke, high fever and heart failure. Symptoms: An individual using amphetamines might begin to lose weight, have periods of excessive sweating, and appear restless, anxious, moody and unable to focus. Extended use may produce psychosis, including hallucinations, delusions and paranoia.

Hallucinogens (including PCP, LSD, Mescaline, Peyote, Psilocybin) Health Risks:

PCP, or angel dust, interrupts the part of the brain that controls the intellect and impulsive behavior. PCP blocks pain receptors. Violent episodes, including self-inflected injuries, are not uncommon. Chronic users report memory loss and speech difficulty. Very large doses produce convulsions, coma, heart and lung failure, or ruptured blood vessels in the brain. LSD, mescaline, peyote, etc. cause dilated pupils, elevated body temperature, increased heart rate and blood pressure, and tremors. Symptoms: Someone using PCP might appear moody, aggressive, or violent. Such an individual may become paranoid and experience hallucinations and have time and body movements slowed. LSD users may experience loss of appetite, sleeplessness, confusion, anxiety, and panic. Flashbacks may also occur.

Narcotics (including Heroin, Codeine, Morphine, Opium, Percodan) Health Risks:

Because these narcotics are generally injected, the use of contaminated needles may result in AIDS and hepatitis. Symptoms of overdose include shallow breathing, clammy skin and convulsions. An overdose may result in a coma or even death. Symptoms: Some signs of narcotic use are euphoria, drowsiness, constricted pupils, and nausea. Other symptoms include itchy skin, needle or "track" marks on the arms and legs, nodding, loss of sex drive and appetite. When withdrawing from the drug, sweating, cramps and nausea occur.

The above overview is only a partial list of the health risks caused by the misuse or abuse of alcohol or drugs.

Safety Awareness Programs

Standard College is committed to increasing the awareness and prevention of sexual violence. All incoming students and new employees participate in a primary prevention and awareness (PPA) program. The PPA program provides students and employees with comprehensive information regarding sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, along with all the Clery Act crimes. The PPA program defines these crimes and provides a clear statement that Standard College prohibits Clery Act crimes. Further, the PPA program informs the community with the policies and procedures Standard College uses to respond to Clery Act crimes. Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns are provided to students and employees throughout the year. Standard College strongly encourages all students and employees to look out for themselves and one another.

Primary Prevention and Awareness Programs

The primary prevention and awareness program is a web-based, online program, designed to promote awareness and educate people about preventing dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. The program defines, addresses, and informs the community about dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. The program is designed to be culturally relevant, inclusive, and responsive to Standard College's students and employees. By incorporating information from national organizations, such as RAINN, (Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network), a national anti-sexual violence organization, the program is also informed by research from the larger, national community.

The primary prevention and awareness program is intended to stop dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking before they occur through the promotion of positive and healthy behaviors that foster healthy, mutually respectful relationships and sexuality. The program also encourages safe bystander intervention and seeks to change behavior and social norms in healthy and safe directions. This program is provided to incoming students and staff upon entering Standard College.

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Programs

Standard College's ongoing prevention and awareness program provided to students and employees focuses on increasing the understanding of topics relevant to and skills for addressing dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking, using a range of strategies with audiences throughout the year. The ongoing online prevention and awareness program is provided to students periodically throughout the year, and available on when requested by the student. Students are notified about the program through emails delivered from the president and senior level administrators at Standard College. The online training fits the commuter campus and is easily accessed on the student or employee's own time.

Standard College's policy prohibiting the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking as those terms are defined for purposes of the Clery Act is stated in both the primary and awareness program.

As required by the Clery Act, Standard College has developed policies and procedures to prevent dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. Below is the U.S. Department of Education's regulations definition of the Clery Act crimes of "dating violence," "domestic violence," "sexual assault," and "stalking" in the following manner"

Clery Act Crime Definitions

Dating violence is defined as violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. For the purposes of this definition dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Domestic Violence is defined as a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed

- by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
- by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
- by a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
- by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred;
- by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

Stalking is defined as engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to

- fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
- suffer substantial emotional distress.

- For the purposes of this definition—

Course of conduct means *two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property.*

Reasonable person means *a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.*

Substantial emotional distress means *significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.*

Sexual Assault is defined as an offense that meets the definition of Rape, Fondling, Incest or Statutory Rape as used in the FBI's UCR program.

Criminal Code of Virginia's Definitions for "Dating Violence," "Domestic Violence," "Sexual Assault" and "Stalking."

The Clery Act also requires Standard College to provide the definitions of the terms "dating violence," "domestic violence," "sexual assault" and "stalking" as they are defined by the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Dating Violence

Virginia Crime Definitions Related to Dating Violence include:

§ 18.2-57 **Assault and battery**

A. Any person who commits a simple assault or assault and battery is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor, and if the person intentionally selects the person against whom a simple assault is committed because of his race, religious conviction, color or national origin, the penalty upon conviction shall include a term of confinement of at least six months, 30 days of which shall be a mandatory minimum term of confinement.

B. However, if a person intentionally selects the person against whom an assault and battery resulting in bodily injury is committed because of his race, religious conviction, color or national origin, the person is guilty of a Class 6 felony, and the penalty upon conviction shall include a term of confinement of at least six months, 30 days of which shall be a mandatory minimum term of confinement.

§ 23.1-806 **Sexual violence**

Code of Virginia states that "Sexual violence" means physical sexual acts perpetrated against a person's will or where a person is incapable of giving consent."

Criminal statutes that may apply in cases of Dating Violence are found in various sections of the Code of Virginia under Sexual Abuse 18.2-67.10, Rape § 18.2-61., Forcible sodomy § 18.2-67.1, and § Sexual battery 18.2-67.4.

The term "Dating Violence" is not defined in the Virginia Criminal Code.

Domestic Violence

The Virginia Criminal Code does not define Domestic Violence.

Virginia Crime Definitions Related to Domestic Violence include:

§ 16.1-228, **Family Abuse**

"Family abuse" means any act involving violence, force, or threat including, but not limited to, any forceful detention, which results in bodily injury or places one in reasonable apprehension of bodily injury and which is committed by a person against such person's family or household member.

"Family or household member" means (i) the person's spouse, whether or not he or she resides in the same home with the person, (ii) the person's former spouse, whether or not he or she resides in the same home with the person, (iii) the person's parents, stepparents, children, stepchildren, brothers, sisters, half-brothers, half-sisters, grandparents and grandchildren, regardless of whether such persons reside in the same home with the person, (iv) the person's mother-in-law, father-in-law, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law who reside in the same home with the person, (v) any individual who has a child in common with the person, whether or not the person and that individual have been married or have resided together at any time, or (vi) any individual who cohabits or who, within the previous 12 months, cohabited with the person, and any children of either of them then residing in the same home with the person.

§ 18.2-57.2. **Assault and battery against a family or household member**

A. Any person who commits an assault and battery against a family or household member is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor.

B. Upon a conviction for assault and battery against a family or household member, where it is alleged in the warrant, petition, information, or indictment on which a person is convicted, that such person has been previously convicted of two offenses against a family or household member of (i) assault and battery against a family or household member in violation of

this section, (ii) malicious wounding in violation of § 18.2-51, (iii) aggravated malicious wounding in violation of § 18.2-51.2, (iv) malicious bodily injury by means of a substance in violation of § 18.2-52, or (v) an offense under the law of any other jurisdiction which has the same elements of any of the above offenses, in any combination, all of which occurred within a period of 20 years, and each of which occurred on a different date, such person is guilty of a Class 6 felony.

C. Whenever a warrant for a violation of this section is issued, the magistrate shall issue an emergency protective order as authorized by § 16.1-253.4, except if the defendant is a minor, an emergency protective order shall not be required.

D. The definition of "family or household member" in § 16.1-228 applies to this section.

Sexual Assault

The term "sexual assault" is not defined by The Virginia Criminal Code.

Virginia Crime Definitions Related to Sexual Assault include:

18.2-67.10 Sexual abuse
"Sexual abuse" means an act committed with the intent to sexually molest, arouse, or gratify any person, where:
a. The accused intentionally touches the complaining witness's intimate parts or material directly covering such intimate parts;
b. The accused forces the complaining witness to touch the accused's, the witness's own, or another person's intimate parts or material directly covering such intimate parts;
c. If the complaining witness is under the age of 13, the accused causes or assists the complaining witness to touch the accused's, the witness's own, or another person's intimate parts or material directly covering such intimate parts; or
d. The accused forces another person to touch the complaining witness's intimate parts or material directly covering such intimate parts.

§ 18.2-61. **Rape**.

A. If any person has sexual intercourse with a complaining witness, whether or not his or her spouse, or causes a complaining witness, whether or not his or her spouse, to engage in sexual intercourse with any other person and such act is accomplished (i) against the complaining witness's will, by force, threat, or intimidation of or against the complaining witness or another person; or (ii) through the use of the complaining witness's mental incapacity or physical

helplessness; or (iii) with a child under age 13 as the victim, he or she shall be guilty of rape.

§ 18.2-67.1. **Forcible sodomy**.

An accused shall be guilty of forcible sodomy if he or she engages in cunnilingus, fellatio, anilingus, or anal intercourse with a complaining witness whether or not his or her spouse, or causes a complaining witness, whether or not his or her spouse, to engage in such acts with any other person, and 1. The complaining witness is less than 13 years of age; or 2. The act is accomplished against the will of the complaining witness, by force, threat, or intimidation of or against the complaining witness or another person, or through the use of the complaining witness's mental incapacity or physical helplessness.

§ 18.2-67.4. **Sexual battery**.

A. An accused is guilty of sexual battery if he sexually abuses, as defined in § 18.2-67.10, (i) the complaining witness against the will of the complaining witness, by force, threat, intimidation, or ruse, (ii) within a two-year period, more than one complaining witness or one complaining witness on more than one occasion intentionally and without the consent of the complaining witness

Article 7 of the Code of Virginia is titled "Criminal Sexual Assault."

Stalking

Virginia explicitly defines stalking as the following:

§ 18.2-60.3. **Stalking**

A. Any person, except a law-enforcement officer, as defined in § 9.1-101, and acting in the performance of his official duties, and a registered private investigator, as defined in § 9.1-138, who is regulated in accordance with § 9.1-139 and acting in the course of his legitimate business, who on more than one occasion engages in conduct directed at another person with the intent to place, or when he knows or reasonably should know that the conduct places, that other person in reasonable fear of death, criminal sexual assault, or bodily injury to that other person or to that other person's family or household member is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor.

Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment, under Title IX and as defined in 34 CFR 106.30(a), covers a wider range of misconduct than the sex offenses covered under the Clery Act.

Under Title IX, an institution's obligations to address sexual harassment in a recipient's "education program or activity" is a separate inquiry from an institution's obligations with respect to Clery Geography. At 34 CFR 106.44(a), the Title IX regulations cover incidents in an institution's "education program or activity," which includes locations, events, or circumstances over which the recipient exercised substantial control over both the respondent and the context in which the sexual harassment occurs, and also includes any building owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by a postsecondary institution. The 2020 Title IX regulations do not impose a geographical limit on an institution's responsibilities, with the exception of the limitation of Title IX's scope to incidents that occur "against a person in the United States."

Consent

The Virginia Criminal Code of Consent

For educational and awareness purposes, the Clery Act requires Standard College to provide the Commonwealth of Virginia's definition of "consent" in reference to sexual activity.

There is no statutory definition of consent in Virginia. However, the definition of rape in the Virginia criminal code section 18.2-61 describes the concept of physical acts perpetrated against a person's will in the context of sexual violence. Rape is specifically defined under Article 7 of the Code of Virginia, § 18.2-61, as: If any person has sexual intercourse with a complaining witness, whether or not his or her spouse, or causes a complaining witness, whether or not his or her spouse, to engage in sexual intercourse with any other person and such act is accomplished (i) against the complaining witness's will, by force, threat or intimidation of or against the complaining witness or another person; or (ii) through the use of the complaining witness's mental incapacity or physical helplessness; or (iii) with a child under age 13 as the victim, he or she shall be guilty of rape.

Standard College's Definition of Consent

Under Standard College's policy, consent is an active, voluntary, and informed agreement to engage in sexual activity. Consent contains the following elements:

- Consent is a clear, unambiguous, and voluntary agreement between the participants to engage in a specific sexual activity.
- Consent is revocable and can be withdrawn at any time for any reason.
- Consent to one form of sexual activity does not imply consent to other forms of sexual activity. The existence of a current or previous dating, marital or sexual relationship is not sufficient to constitute consent to additional sexual activity.
- When a person who is incapacitated due to alcohol or drug consumption, or being asleep or unconscious, there is no consent.
- If a person is mentally or physically incapacitated or impaired, there is no consent.
- Past consent does not imply future consent.
- Silence or an absence of resistance does not apply consent.
- Consent to engage in sexual activity with one person does not imply consent to engage in sexual activity with another.
- Coercion, force, or threat of either invalidates consent.

The Virginia definitions are not used for the purposes of reporting Clery Act statistics. For the purposes of Clery Act reporting, all sexual assaults that are reported to a campus security authority must be included in an institution's Clery Act statistics. The definitions from local jurisdictions are provided to the community for educational and awareness purposes.

Safe and Positive Options for Bystander Intervention

Everyone has a role to play in preventing sexual violence. There are many ways that you can step in or make a difference if you see someone at risk. This approach is referred to as "bystander intervention." Bystander Intervention involves safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene.

Standard College's training to incoming students and new employees describes positive options for bystander intervention and information on risk reduction. The information that Standard College provides about risk reduction is not presented in a manner that encourages victim blaming.

Awareness programs means community-wide initiatives that increase audience knowledge and share information and resources to prevent violence, promote safety, and reduce perpetration.

Bystander intervention means safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene.

Risk reduction means options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, and to increase empowerment for victims to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence.

Simple steps to becoming an active bystander:

- Notice the situation. Be aware of your surroundings.
- Interpret it as a problem. Do I recognize that someone needs help?
- Feel responsible to act. See yourself as being part of the solution to help.
- Know what to do. Educate yourself on what to do.
- Intervene safely. Take action but be sure to keep yourself safe.

How to intervene safely

- Tell another person. Being with others is a good idea when a situation looks dangerous.
- Ask a person you are worried about if they are okay. Provide options and a listening ear.
- Distract or redirect individuals in unsafe situations.
- Ask the person if they want to leave. Make sure that they get home safely.
- Call the police (911) or someone else in authority or yell for help.

What can my friends and I do to be safe?

Take care of each other. Remember these tips when you are out:

- Have a plan.
- Talk with your friends about your plans before you go out.
- Having a clear plan ahead of time helps friends look after one another.
- Go out together.
- Go out as a group and come home as a group; never separate and never leave your friend(s) behind.
- Watch out for others.
- If you are walking at night with friends and notice a woman walking by herself in the same direction, ask her to join you so she doesn't have to walk alone.
- Diffuse situations. If you see a friend coming on too strong to someone who may be too drunk to make a consensual decision, interrupt, distract, or redirect the situation. If you are too embarrassed or shy to speak out, get someone else to step in.
- Trust your instincts. If a situation or person doesn't seem "right" to you, trust your gut and remove yourself, if possible, from the situation.

What else can my friends and I do to be safe?

Watch your beverage. When you are out, keep an eye on your drink. An unattended drink or accepting a drink from a stranger could be dangerous. Many rapes occur with the help of drugs being slipped into a victim's drink and most of these drugs you cannot taste or smell.

When you go to the bathroom or on the dance floor keep your drink with you.

Be careful drinking from a punch bowl a t a party.

I f someone you know has been assaulted

- Listen. Be there.
- Don't be judgmental.
- Be patient. Remember, it will take some time to deal with the crime.
- Help to empower them.

Sexual assault is a crime that takes away an individual's power. It is important not to compound this experience by putting pressure to do things that they are not ready to do yet.

- Let them know how they choose to proceed is entirely u p t o them.

Procedures To Be Followed in the Case of Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking

The Standard College community, including incoming students and new employees, will be provided with written information on procedures to follow if a crime of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking has occurred.

1) A victim of a crime will be encouraged to preserve evidence. Preserving evidence may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred or may be helpful in obtaining a protection order.
2) A victim of a crime will be informed of reporting options.
3) A victim of a crime will be given information on options about the involvement of law enforcement will include notification of the victim's option to:
    a. Notify proper law enforcement authorities, including on-campus and local police;
    b. Be assisted by campus authorities in notifying law enforcement authorities if the victim so chooses; and
    c. Decline to notify such authorities

4) A victim of a crime will be provided with information on rights of victims and institutional responsibilities for orders of protections or similar lawful orders

PRESERVING PHYSICAL EVIDENCE If an incident of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking occurs, it is important to preserve evidence to aid in the possibility in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred or that may be helpful in obtaining a protection order. The victim of a sexual assault should not wash, douche, use the toilet, or change clothing prior to a medical exam. Any clothing removed should be placed in a paper bag. Evidence of violence, such as bruising or other visible injuries following an incident of domestic or dating violence should be documented including through the preservation of photographic evidence. Evidence of stalking, including any communication, such as written notes, voicemail, or other electronic communications should be saved and not altered in any way.

Having a forensic examination will help preserve evidence in case you decide at a later date to file a police report to prove that the alleged criminal offense occurred or that may be helpful in obtaining a protection order.

Medical Exam Following Sexual Assault

If you go to a hospital as a result of a sexual assault, you are entitled to a free evidence collection examination performed by a sexual assault nurse examiner. In Northern Virginia, one

hospital for such an exam is Inova Fairfax Hospital where they have specially trained nurses on call 24 hours a day for such purposes. Inova Fairfax Hospital provides care to sexual assault victims no matter where in Northern Virginia the crime occurred. The nurse will collect the evidence and ask the police in the jurisdiction where the crime occurred to pick it up and store it for at least six months. The evidence will be in a box marked only with a number, not your name. You are not required to make an official police report for this evidence to be collected. If you later decide to make such a report, the hospital will give your name to the police and the evidence kit will be tested for possible use in a court case.

Contact information for Inova Hospital: 703-776-6666 or AFTER HOURS: 703-776-4001 and ask to page the FACT nurse.

Email Information: http://www.inova.org/inova-in-the-community/fact

If the Assault Occurred Sometime Ago

You may just now be realizing that your experience was unwanted or may finally be ready to call the experience a sexual assault. Even if the incident did not take place recently, you still have options.

- Remember that sexual assault is never your fault. Believe in yourself. Get the support you deserve and give yourself time to heal.
- Consider seeking medical attention. You may still need treatment of physical symptoms.
- Seek counseling. Unresolved experiences of sexual assault can have long-term psychological and social effects.
- Take advantage of resources that are there for you.

If an assault just occurred

- Remember the assault was not your fault.
- Go to a safe place.
- If you do not feel safe and need immediate police or medical assistance, call 9-1-1. Police can also take you to the hospital or meet you there.
- Contact the Fairfax County Police Department a t 703- 691-2131 (non-emergency).
- Contact Inova Hospital: 703-776-6666 or AFTER HOURS: 703-776-4001 and ask to page the FACT nurse. Email Information: http://www.inova.org/inova-in-the-community/fact
- Contact someone who can help you: a friend, police, or the national organization RAINN at 1-800-656-4673.
- Get medical attention at a hospital emergency room right away. You do not have to report the incident to the police to be seen in the emergency room or to have an evidence-gathering exam (e.g., using a physical evidence recovery kit, or PERK).
- Seek medical help whether or not you want to report the incident. You may have injuries you are not aware of, and a doctor can help you do what you can to prevent pregnancy or sexually transmitted infections.

- Do not shower, drink or eat, douche, or change your clothes. These activities destroy important physical evidence in the event that you decide to press criminal charges against the assailant.
- As soon as you have a quiet moment, write down everything that you remember happening, with as much detail as possible. This will help with your own healing process and in any legal action you might decide to take.

IN CASES OF STALKING

Under no circumstances should you agree to meet with the perpetrator face to face to "work it out" or "talk." Meeting a stalker in person can be very dangerous.

- Tell someone. Resources like a campus security authority are here to help you.
- Send one, clear written warning. This warning should convey that the contact is unwanted and tell the perpetrator to cease all communications of any kind. Do this only once. Then, no matter the response, under no circumstances have further contact with the stalker.
- Collect and document all evidence. Save all email, postings, or other communications in both electronic and hard-copy form. If possible, save all of the header information from emails and newsgroup postings. Record the dates and times of any contact with the stalker. All evidence of stalking should be preserved to aid in obtaining a protection order against a perpetrator.
- Keep a detailed log of stalking behavior. Start a log detailing each communication (e.g., date, time, type of incident, witnesses, etc.). You may also want to document how the stalking is affecting you and any steps you have taken to stop it (e.g., blocked number, unfriended on Facebook, asked the stalker to stop).
- File a report with Fairfax County Police. Save copies of police reports and record all contact with law enforcement officials and the prosecutor's office. Add these notes to your Stalking Log.
- Call Fairfax County Police at (703) 591-0966
- Change your contact information. You may want to consider changing your email address, Internet Service Provider (ISPs), and/or phone number, and consider using encryption software or privacy protection programs.

IN CASES OF RELATIONSHIP VIOLENCE

Getting Help

- Violence is never the victim's fault.
- Know that you have legal choices. Call Fairfax County Police at (703) 591-0966
- Trust your instincts and do not second-guess your feelings.
- Know that you are not alone. More than two million reports of dating/ domestic violence occur every year.
- Ask a friend, family member, professor, or crisis center for help.
- If you are physically hurt, seek medical attention.

- Getting help is the best thing you can do for yourself and your health.
- Giving Help
- Believe the person. He or she will need you to be supportive and understanding
- Do not ask too much. The person may feel uncomfortable about involving others and will open up when ready.
- Be supportive by listening or gathering information and resources

Procedures to Follow For Reporting Criminal Actions or Other Emergencies on Campus

Students, faculty, staff and guests of Standard College are encouraged to report emergencies, criminal activity and any suspicious activity to a Campus Security Authority, the Title IX Coordinator, call 911 (for emergencies in Virginia), the Fairfax County Police (703-691-2131) (for non-emergencies), the City of Fairfax Police (703-385-7924) (for non-emergencies), the Manassas Police (703-257-8000) (for non-emergencies), or the Arlington County Police (703-558-2222) (for non-emergencies). Standard College encourages anyone who is the victim or witness to any crime to report it to the police.

Reporting Options

At Standard College, a victim of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking will be informed on available options.

1. The victim may choose to not report the crime to police or any campus authority.
2. The victim may report the crime to local police with the intent of pressing criminal charges.
3. The victim may choose to be assisted by a campus security authority in notifying law enforcement authorities.
4. The victim may report the crime to a Standard College faculty member, staff employee, campus security authority, including the Title IX Coordinator, in person, by email, or by telephone, with the intent of using Standard College's disciplinary proceedings to hold the offender responsible.

The victim will be informed that the school supports the option he/she makes. The School understands that it may be difficult to make complex decisions immediately after the assault. The School will suggest to the victim that talking with someone who can give immediate support and information, such as a sexual assault crisis counselor, a victim/witness advocate, or a family member or friend, may help the person make a decision.

Standard College community members may report crimes to one of the following individuals:

Name	Title	Phone Number	Email

Joy Nosegbe	President & CEO	703-891-1787, ext, 108	ijnosegbe@standardcollege.edu
Heather Ettus	Deputy Executive Director & Title IX Coordinator	703-891-1787, ext, 114	hettus@standardcollege.edu
Adeline Samba	Assistant Director of Education	703-891-1787, ext, 107	ambendaka@standardcollege.onmicrosoft.com
Lisley Anco	Director of Compliance	703-891-1787, ext, 213	lanco@standardcollege.edu
Rufus Nosegbe	Operation Manager	703-891-1787, ext, 110	rnosegbe@standardcollege.edu

Do not hesitate to contact one of the members listed above. In addition to wanting to assist you in this difficult moment, the Clery Act states that it is mandatory for Standard College to comply with a student's request for assistance in notifying authorities.

To receive confidential help, you are encouraged to contact one of these off-campus resources:

Fairfax County Office for Women and Domestic and Sexual Violence Services 703-360-7273

Virginia Family Violence and Sexual Assault Hotline 1-800-838-8238

LGBTQ Partner Abuse and Sexual Assault Helpline 1-866-356-6998

Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network (RAINN) 1-800-656-4673

National Domestic Violence Hotline 1-800-799-7233

Reporting With Intent To Press Criminal Charges

When a victim decides to report the crime to police and to file criminal charges, there are a number of steps involved. These include:

- Initial law enforcement officer's interview
- Medical examination
- Investigator's interview
- Prosecutor's interview
- Court procedures

In Virginia, the law enforcement agencies investigating a crime will give victims written information about their rights, including the telephone numbers of the Commonwealth's Attorney and other numbers to call for additional information or to receive services. A victim may also call the statewide toll-free Virginia Crime Victim Assistance INFO-LINE at 1-888-887-3418.

Victim/witness programs are available to provide information and assistance. It is important that victims and witnesses contact the program to learn about the different types of assistance available to them. For example, a victim who wants to receive notice of court dates or notice when an offender is released from jail must make sure the Commonwealth's Attorney and other agencies have accurate contact information.

Option Not To Report

Not all victims want to report crimes to a law enforcement agency. This is an individual decision. Without an official report, however, the law enforcement agency will not know that a sexual assault has occurred. Law enforcement agencies can only help the community when they are aware of crimes being committed. If the assailant was a stranger, the prospect of identifying the suspect greatly decreases over time, and crucial physical evidence will be lost as well. Even if you choose not to report, it is important for your own well-being that you receive medical attention immediately after the assault.

Your Rights As A Crime Victim

Virginia law contains a Crime Victim and Witness Rights Act, usually referred to as the Victims Bill of Rights. (Code of Virginia, section 19.2-1101)

The Victim Bill of Rights is intended to ensure that crime victims:

- are treated with dignity, respect, and sensitivity, and that their privacy is protected where the law allows
- are informed of their rights
- have the opportunity to make the courts aware of the full impact of the crime
- receive authorized services
- have the opportunity to be heard at all stages of the criminal justice process

Compensation For Victims of Crime

If you are the victim of a crime in Virginia, physically/emotionally injured during the crime, injured trying to stop a crime, injured trying to catch a person who committed a crime, or are the surviving spouse, parent, grandparent, sibling, or child of a victim who was killed, you may be awarded benefits up to a maximum award of $15,000 for certain unreimbursed losses, such as wages, medical expenses, mental health counseling expenses, funeral/burial expenses up to $3,500, moving expenses up to $1,000, crime scene clean-up expenses, pregnancy expenses resulting from rape, and other reasonable/necessary expenses incurred as a result of the crime (e.g., prescriptions).

In order to be eligible to apply you must:

• Report the crime to law enforcement within 120 hours (5 days) after the crime (or show good cause for not doing so), cooperate with law enforcement agencies, be willing to press criminal

charges, and file a compensation claim within 1 year from the date of the crime (or show good cause for not doing so). A victim of child sexual assault has 10 years past the date of their 18th birthday to file a claim.

For more information or an application, contact the Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund: Toll-free statewide 800-552-4007 or SSAC at 703-993-3686.

Orders of Protection

Standard College does not issue orders of protection. However, Standard College informs students that the school fully supports a student's wish to obtain a protective order from the State of Virginia. The school will honor and comply with such an order. The School provides information to students about the available options to obtain a protective order issued by a Virginia Court.

Protective Orders Issued by a Virginia Court

Protective Orders are legal documents issued by a judge or magistrate to protect the health and safety of a person who is alleged to be a victim of any act involving violence, force or threat that results in bodily injury or places that person in fear of death, sexual assault or bodily injury.

In Virginia, there are 3 kinds of Protective Orders that can protect you and others in your family or home:

- Emergency Protective Order (up to 3 days)
- Preliminary Protective Order (lasts 15 days or until a full hearing)
- Protective Order (may last up to 2 years)

Where do I go to request a Preliminary Protective Order?

If the person from whom you want protection is a family or household member or a juvenile, or if you are a juvenile, you should go to the juvenile and domestic relations district court. Otherwise, you should go to the general district court.

How do I get a Preliminary Protective Order?

You must fill out court forms. If this matter will be in the juvenile and domestic relations district court, you file the forms with the Court Services Unit. If it will be in the general district court, you file the forms in the general district court clerk's office. You then may go into a courtroom where a judge may ask you questions to decide whether to give you a Preliminary Protective Order.

How much does it cost to file for a Protective Order?

There is no cost.

Standard College will honor and comply with the request for a protective order. Standard College, however, does not issue orders of protection.

To make a safety plan, call:

Virginia Family Violence and Sexual Assault Hotline 1-800-838-8238 (v/tty)

For additional information on how court works, call:

Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services, Crime Victim Assistance INFO-LINE 1-888-887-3418

Confidentiality Issues

Students, staff, a victim or a witness may wish to maintain their confidentiality when bringing forward a complaint of a Clery Act crime. In the event a community member wishes to report a Clery Act crime on a voluntary, confidential basis, he/she should reach out to the Title IX Coordinator. Heather Ettus serves as the Title IX Coordinator and may be reached by email at hettus@standardcollege.edu or by phone at 703-992-0704.

Standard College will make every effort to respect a student or staff member's request for confidentiality. When an incident concerns sexual violence, only in limited instances will the school override the student's request for confidentiality. The Title IX Coordinator will be responsible for making this decision. The confidentiality request is evaluated in context of the school's responsibility to provide a safe and nondiscriminatory environment for all students. In all cases, however, the school will ensure that the information is maintained in a secure manner and will be handled professionally and discreetly.

If any information cannot be kept confidential, the Title IX Coordinator will determine which information and to whom it will be disclosed. The decision will be made after carefully balancing the confidentiality request with maintaining a safe community environment. The Title IX Coordinator will carefully consider who may have access to this information to minimize the risk to a victim's confidentiality.

The Title IX coordinator will also notify the student or staff member before sharing personally identifying information, will inform him/her which information will be shared, with whom it will be shared, and why.

Even when requesting confidentiality, it is important to report a Clery Act crime. Bringing the claim allows the school to protect you by increased monitoring of the situation, supervision, or security at locations or activities where the misconduct occurred. In addition, if appropriate, course schedules or tests may be changed to increase your protection and create a safe learning environment for you.

In no situations, however, will Standard College release the names or personally identifying information of victims in its publicly available recordkeeping, including Clery Act reporting and disclosures, such as Timely Warning notices, Campus Alerts or Emergency Notifications.

Personally identifying information is defined in Section 40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 as individually identifying information for or about an individual, including information likely to disclose the location of a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, regardless of whether the information is encoded, encrypted, hashed or otherwise protected, including:

• a first and last name;
• a home or other physical address;
• contact information (including a postal, e-mail or Internet protocol address, or telephone or facsimile number);
• a social security number, driver's license number, passport number or student identification number; and
• any other information, including date of birth, racial or ethnic background, or religious affiliation that would serve to identify any individual.

CSA crime reports, however, will include sufficient detail such as dates and locations and, only where appropriate, personally identifying information, including name and contact information if available. This may be important for law enforcement purposes to ensure that all crimes are counted and to avoid double counting crimes. The CSA report is by completed by the Campus Security Authority for the purpose of compiling statistics for Clery Act reporting and to help determine if there is a serious or continuing threat to the safety of the campus community that would require an alert (i.e., a timely warning or emergency notification). However, those responsibilities can usually be met without disclosing personally identifying information. A CSA report does not need to automatically result in the initiation of a police or disciplinary investigation if the victim does not want to pursue this action.

Standard College will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide the accommodations or protective measures. In some cases, Standard College may need to disclose some information about a victim to a third party to provide necessary accommodations or protective measures. Again, this decision will be made based on consideration of all factors, and if the Title IX Coordinator determines that the disclosure of the information, including personally identifiable information, is necessary to protect the health or safety of the student or other individuals, the Title IX Coordinator shall immediately disclose such information to the law-enforcement agency that would be responsible for investigating the alleged act of sexual violence. Such disclosure shall be for the purposes of investigation and other actions by law enforcement. Standard College will also report information about certain allegations which would constitute a felony to the law enforcement agencies and the prosecuting authorities who would be responsible, respectively, for investigating and prosecuting such allegations.

In addition, with regards to an incident of sexual discrimination or violence, all staff and faculty members are a Responsible Employee, and accordingly, they are required to report to Standard

College's Title IX Coordinator all relevant details (obtained directly or indirectly) about an incident of sexual discrimination or violence brought to their attention that involves any student and/or witness, including dates, times, locations, and names of parties and witnesses. Although the staff and faculty member are required to inform the Title IX Coordinator, the Title IX Coordinator will then make the determination whether the school can honor the confidentiality request.

Requests for Academic Schedule Changes

Standard College will comply with a student's reasonable request for an academic situation change following an alleged sex offense, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to local law enforcement. Factors that will be considered during this process include the specific need expressed by the complainant, the age of the students involved, the severity or pervasiveness of the allegations, any continuing effects on the complainant, whether the complainant and alleged perpetrator share the same transportation or job location, and whether other judicial measures have been taken to protect the complainant (e.g., civil protection orders). The Title IX Coordinator will be responsible for making this request determination.

Standard College will provide written notification to students and employees about options for, as well as the available assistance in, an academic scheduling change, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid in the community, as well as protective measures**.** The College will provide such accommodations or protective measures when requested and reasonably available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to local law enforcement. Because Standard College does not provide student housing, living-situation accommodations are not available through the College.

Disciplinary procedures for students, faculty, and staff in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking

A student, staff, or faculty may file a complaint of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking by contacting Heather Ettus, Standard College's Title IX Coordinator, by telephone, email, or in person during regular office hours:

Heather Ettus, Title IX Coordinator
Standard HealthCare Services, College of Nursing
Email: hettus@standardcollege.edu
Phone: (703) 891-1787 Ext 114
Address: Standard Health Care Services, College of Nursing
8230 Leesburg Pike, Suite 500
Vienna, VA 22182

Standard College encourages anyone who experiences or becomes aware of an incident of prohibited conduct involving a student to immediately report the incident to the Title IX Coordinator. Students may first speak with a faculty member about the incident, who will then notify the Title IX Coordinator. A meeting will be set up within 3 business days between the Title IX Coordinator and the complainant to discuss the incident. The Title IX Coordinator will determine, based on the circumstances, whether the facts presented require a formal investigation.

Students will be provided with a written explanation of the student's or employee's rights and options, about help they may receive, and the policies and procedures Standard College follows upon receiving a complaint.

A student may also choose to make a report to law enforcement. A student may pursue either or both of these options at the same time. A student who wishes to pursue criminal action in addition to, or instead of, making a report under these procedures should contact law enforcement directly:

- 911 (for emergencies in Virginia)
- Fairfax County Police (703-691-2131) (for non-emergencies)
- City of Fairfax Police (703-385-7924) (for non-emergencies)
- Manassas Police (703-257-8000) (for non-emergencies)
- Arlington County Police (703-558-2222) (for non-emergencies)

A student may also make an official report by completing the Claim and emailing it to the Title IX Coordinator.

Disciplinary Actions Policy and Procedures

The procedures Standard College uses for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking is detailed below:

Students or staff filing a report of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking regardless of where the alleged case occurred will meet with the Title IX Coordinator. The student or staff member will be asked about the incident: the location and time of the incident, a description of the person committing the act, and a description of the injuries. A friend or counselor may be present during the interview.

The Title IX Coordinator will review the allegations and make a decision whether to conduct a formal investigation. A formal investigation will consist of reviewing the evidence and conducting individual interviews with the complainant, the respondent, and other witnesses.

Standard College's disciplinary processes for students and employees are designed to afford a complainant (the person who is bringing a charge) and a respondent (the person who is answering a charge) a fair, prompt, impartial, and appropriate resolution process from the initial investigation to the final result. The process is designed to help people who need support as they address these incidents.

Interim measures may be provided immediately. Standard College will assess the immediate safety needs of the complainant, including, changing class schedules, if possible, and assisting with acquiring protective orders, including no contact orders. Standard College will honor order of protections, a "no contact" order, a restraining order or a similar lawful order issued by a criminal or civil court. Standard College will also comply with a student's reasonable request for an academic change following an alleged sex offense.

In determining whether the alleged conduct constitutes sexual assault, dating or domestic violence or stalking, the full context in which the alleged incident occurred will be considered. Determination of responsibility will be made using the preponderance of the evidence standard (which means that it is more likely than not that the alleged misconduct occurred).

The investigation for an alleged sexual offense will be conducted in a manner of transparency to both sides, including timely notice of meetings, at which both may be present. Appropriate information will be made available to each party and will be fair and clear to all parties. The proceedings will include a prompt, fair and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result. They will be:

- completed as promptly as possible and in most cases, within 60 working days. The process, however, is flexible and allows for an extension of timeframes for good cause, with written notice to the accuser and the accused of the delay and the reason for the delay;
- conducted in a manner that:

- is consistent with the institution's policies and transparent to the accuser and the accused;
- includes timely notice of meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present;
- provides timely and equal access to the accuser, the accused and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings; and
- conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused.

In an investigation, both the complainant and the respondent are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present during any disciplinary proceeding. Both the accuser and the accused will be provided with the same opportunities to be accompanied by an advisor of their choice. An advisor is any individual who provides the accuser or accused support, guidance or advice. This policy applies to both students and employees. Standard College will not limit the choice of advisor or presence for either the accuser or the accused in any meeting or institutional disciplinary proceeding; however, if any restrictions are applied, they will be applied equally to both parties. Standard College will inform all parties of any limitations on the advisor's participation before a proceeding is scheduled so that both parties understand and respect these limitations.

Both the accused and the accuser will be informed simultaneously, in writing, of the results of the disciplinary proceeding conducted by the School against a student accused of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking. The School will provide the procedures for the accused and accuser to appeal the result of the disciplinary hearing, any changes to the result, when the result becomes final.

The investigation will be conducted by officials who, at a minimum, receive training on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of the victims and promotes accountability.

In explaining the rationale for the result and sanctions, the written notification of the result will include the determination, the rationale for the result, and any sanctions imposed by the College. Standard College's Title IX Coordinator will explain how it weighted the evidence and information presented during the proceeding and explain how the evidence and information support the result and sanctions. Standard College's Title IX Coordinator will describe how the preponderance of the evidence standard of evidence was applied.

Employees found responsible for having committed a violation face discipline up to and including termination of employment. Other possible sanctions include:

- No discipline
- Remedial education or training
- Written Warning
- Corrective salary decrease

- Suspension
- Demotion
- Termination

Students face disciplinary action up to, and including, dismissal from the university. Other possible sanctions include:

- No Sanction
- Warning
- Probation
- Suspension
- Dismissal
- Educational sanctions such as completing workshops or attending counseling assessments may also be applied

Factors included in the determination of sanctions include, but are not limited to:

- The severity, persistence, or pervasiveness of the violation;
- The nature or violence of the violation;
- The perceived impact of the violation on the complainant;
- The perceived impact on the university community;
- The prior disciplinary record of the respondent;
- The maintenance of a safe, nondiscriminatory environment that is conducive to learning; and
- Any other mitigating or compelling factors.

Protective measures Standard College offers include a change in academic scheduling, a period of suspension, and no contact directives.

The length and type of suspension can be for a duration up to a term or semester or longer depending on the severity of the offense.

When a student or employee reports to Standard College that the student or employee has been a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, Standard College will provide the student or employee a written explanation of the student's or employee's rights and options.

Appeals

Either side may appeal the decision. An appeal must be made in writing within five business days of receiving the notice of the outcome by notifying the Title IX Coordinator. The grounds for the appeal may only be based on a claim that (1) a procedural error occurred; (2) previously unavailable relevant evidence could significantly impact the outcome of a case; or (3) that the sanction is substantially disproportionate to the findings.

The type of review Standard College will apply to the appeal is the preponderance of the evidence standard.

The appeal will be formally resolved within 15 business days upon receipt of the written appeal.

The Title IX Coordinator will handle the appeal process and inform each party in writing, concurrently, with the final outcome.

Access to Campus Facilities

Standard College is a private, commuter school. The campus is open to students, faculty and staff Monday - Friday from 9:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m. The campus is also open on Saturday and Sundays at scheduled times to allow students to attend skills lab or to sit for exams. The campus is closed on designated holidays and during non-business hours. Access to the campus is restricted to individuals who have the appropriate identification card, access control card ("smart card"), or key (if issued). Standard College reserves the right to restrict access to the campus, as the need may arise. In the case of extended closing, the College admits only those with prior approval.

HAZING POLICY

At Standard College, we are committed to upholding a zero-tolerance policy against all forms of hazing. The purpose of this policy is to ensure that students at Standard College (hereinafter Institution) are not subjected to any type of hazing. It is the responsibility of all individuals associated with the Institution to encourage an atmosphere of learning, social responsibility, and respect for human dignity. Hazing is an unproductive and hazardous activity that is incongruous with this responsibility and has no place at this Institution, either on or off campus. It is the opinion of this academic community that this kind of behavior is injurious to the individuals involved and the Institution itself.

This policy applies to all persons and groups associated with the Institution, including, but not limited to, administrators, faculty, organization advisors, staff, and students. The Institution shall designate a formal and consistent process for receiving hazing complaints, require investigations into such reports, and ensure compliance with this policy.

The Code of Virginia § 18.2-56 states that it shall be unlawful to haze so as to cause bodily injury, any student at any school or institution of higher education.

Standard College's definition of hazing is derived from, and consistent with, the Code of Virginia § 18.2-56 and federal law under the Stop Campus Hazing Act. At Standard College, "hazing' means any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person (whether individually or in concert with other persons) against another person or persons regardless of the willingness of

such other person or persons to participate, that (1) is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization (e.g., a club, athletic team, fraternity, or sorority); and (2) causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation at Standard College, of physical or psychological injury.

Definitions

"Administrator" means a president, deputy executive director, director of a program, or designee of one of the aforementioned individuals.

"Organization" means association, athletic team, bank club, cooperative, corps, fraternity, order, society, sorority, or other similar group, whose members primarily are students of the Institution. At Standard College, there are currently no student organizations.

"Staff" means any person employed directly by or retained through a contract with the Institution, including a supervisor of an organization, professor, or intern.

"Student" means any person who is enrolled in or matriculating from the Institution, registered or in attendance in a program operated by the Institution, or who has been accepted for admission into any program operated by the Institution.

Statement of Prohibited Activities

Activities considered to constitute hazing are listed below. This list is intended to illustrate many forms of prohibited activities, but should not be interpreted as exhaustive or otherwise limiting on institutional policies.

Hazing shall include, but not be limited to, forcing, compelling, requiring, encouraging, or expecting, whether direct or implied, any individual to participate in any of the following actions or activities:

1) Paddling;

2) Kidnapping;

3) All forms of physical activity which are used to harass, punish, or harm an individual;

4) Excursions or road trips;

5) Confinement;

6) Spraying, painting, or pelting with any substance;

7) Burying in any substance;

8) Nudity with the intent to cause embarrassment;

9) Servitude;

10) Exposure to uncomfortable elements;

11) Verbal abuse;

12) Wearing, in public, of apparel which is conspicuous and/or indecent;

13) Forcing consumption of alcohol or any other substance, legal or illegal;

14) Depriving students of sufficient sleep (six consecutive hours per day is normally considered to be a minimum);

15) Burning, branding, or tattooing any part of the body;

16) Psychological hazing, defined as any act which is likely to:

(a) Compromise an individual's dignity;

(b) Cause an individual embarrassment or shame;

(c) Cause an individual to be the object of malicious amusement or ridicule; or

(d) Cause an individual emotional distress;

17) Interrogating an individual in an intimidating or threatening manner;

18) Misleading prospective members in an effort to convince them that they will not become members unless they complete tasks, follow instructions, or act in a certain way;

19) Misleading prospective members into believing that they will be hurt during induction or initiation;

20) Carrying any items (shields, paddles, bricks, hammers, etc.) that serve no constructive purpose or that are designed to punish or embarrass the carrier;

21) Blindfolding and parading individuals in public areas, blindfolding and transporting in a motor vehicle, or privately conducting blindfolding activities that serve no constructive purpose;

22) Binding or restricting an individual in any way that would prohibit them from moving on their own; and

23) Requiring or suggesting that an individual obtain or possess items or complete tasks in an unlawful manner (i.e. for a scavenger hunt).

Hazing also includes soliciting, directing, aiding, or otherwise participating actively or passively in the above acts.

Institutional Guidelines

I. Hazing

As it is impossible to anticipate every situation that could involve hazing, this Statement of Prohibited Activities does not, and cannot, encompass every circumstance that will cause the Institution to discipline for hazing. This policy is not intended to prohibit the following conduct:

1. Any activity or conduct that furthers the goals of a legitimate educational curriculum, extracurricular program, as approved by the Institution.

II. Location

This policy encompasses all acts of hazing that occur whether on or off campus. As such, an act of hazing by an individual or organization will be viewed by the Institution as a violation of the Institution's hazing policy, regardless of where the act of hazing took place. At Standard College, there are currently no student organizations.

III. Consent

An individual may not consent to being hazed, and a victim's voluntary or willful participation in hazing activities will not be considered as a defense against a violation of the Institution's hazing policy by an individual or organization.

Reporting

To report any suspected incident of hazing, contact Heather Ettus, Title IX Coordinator/Deputy Executive Director, in person, by phone, or by electronic communication.

Heather Ettus, the Title IX Coordinator/Deputy Executive Director, can be reached by the following methods:

Email: hettus@standardcollege.edu

Phone: (703) 992-0704

In- Person: Schedule an appointment with Ms. Ettus through email at hettus@standardcollege.edu

Please try to include the following information in the report:

The location of incident/event/behavior

The date and time of the observed incident/activity/behavior

A detailed description of the incident/event/behavior

How you become aware of this event/behavior

If you know the names of the individuals involved, with, or aware of, this incident/event/behavior, please provide them.

Please provide any additional information about the incident/event/behavior (ie, if you know, how long has this activity been occurring)

Your name. We will not identify you as the source of the information to the suspected parties. Providing your name allows us to contact you, if necessary, with follow-up questions that could aid the investigation and provide you with updates.

You are welcome to report hazing: anonymously or non-anonymously.

Standard College will investigate all actionable reports promptly.

Support for Reporting Allegations of Hazing and Retaliation:

The Institution encourages the reporting of hazing behavior. Parties or witnesses may be hesitant to report this behavior or participate in an investigation because they fear that they themselves may be in violation of certain policies, such as underage drinking or illicit drug use at the time of the incident. To encourage reporting under this policy and participation in the investigation process, the institution will not pursue disciplinary action against complainants, respondents, or witnesses for disclosure of minor policy violations — such as illegal personal consumption of drugs or alcohol — where such disclosures are made in connection with a good faith report or investigation of hazing or retaliation. This provision does not apply to more serious allegations such as physical abuse of another or illicit drug or alcohol distribution that contributed to the commission of a policy violation.

Investigation

A report or complaint of hazing shall be thoroughly investigated in accordance with federal and state laws and Institutional guidelines. The findings and conclusions of the investigation shall be reported in accordance with the Institution's reporting system.

In order to initiate a formal investigation of hazing by the Institution, a formal complaint must be submitted to the Title IX Coordinator. All individuals shall be presumed to be not responsible for the alleged conduct until a determination is made as to responsibility at the end of the grievance process. The institution shall use the preponderance of the evidence standard in determining responsibility for a violation of this policy for all cases. Being impaired by alcohol and/or other drugs is no defense to violating this policy. Employees or students who violate this policy may face disciplinary action up to and including termination or expulsion. Third Parties who commit an act of hazing may have their relationships with the institution terminated and/ or their privileges of being on institution premises withdrawn.

Upon receipt of a Formal Complaint requesting that the institution investigate an allegation of hazing, the institution shall follow the grievance procedures described below.

Investigation Process for Hazing Incidents

Upon receiving a report of hazing, the Title IX Coordinator will document the report, conduct a preliminary review to determine whether the behavior described may constitute hazing under institutional or legal definitions, and assess ongoing risk to evaluate whether immediate safety or interim measures are necessary (e.g., no-contact orders, temporary suspension, referral to counseling).

If the report proceeds to investigation, the accused individual(s) will be formally notified of the allegations and investigation process. The reporting party will be advised of their rights, resources, and the process. If the hazing involves a potential crime, local law enforcement may be notified as required.

The investigation typically includes interviews and meetings with the individual/s bringing the complaint, the individual/s who are accused of hazing "the respondent," and relevant

witnesses, a review of physical or digital evidence (e.g., text messages, emails, videos, social media), and documentation of the timeline and nature of events.

The Title IX Coordinator will prepare a written report that summarizes all relevant evidence and testimony and evaluate whether a policy violation occurred using a preponderance of the evidence standard (i.e., more likely than not). The report will be submitted to the Academic Review Committee (ARC).

Based on the report, a determination will be made by the ARC regarding responsibility. If the respondent is found responsible for hazing, sanctions may include warnings, suspension, expulsion, educational remedies, or referral to law enforcement. If the respondent is not found responsible, both parties will still be offered support resources.

The institution will provide written notice of the outcome to the respondent (including any sanctions) and the complainant (limited to sanctions that directly relate to them, per FERPA). Records will be maintained for Clery Act compliance and trend monitoring.

Either party may appeal the outcome on permissible grounds (e.g., procedural error, new evidence, bias). The appeals must be submitted in writing within 5 days of the outcome letter and sent by email to the Title IX Coordinator.

All hazing investigations are documented and retained per institutional and federal recordkeeping requirements. Confirmed hazing incidents will be disclosed in the institution's Annual Security Report in accordance with the Clery Act.

Disciplinary Action

Hazing, as defined in this statement, is prohibited under the Code of Virginia as well as Institution policy. Any individual or organization found to be in violation of this policy may face sanctions ranging from warnings, suspension, expulsion from the program, educational remedies, or referral to law enforcement.

§ 18.2-56 of the Code of Virginia states: "the institution's policies and procedures shall provide for expulsions or other appropriate discipline based on the facts and circumstances of each case and shall be consistent with the model policies established by the Department of Education or the State Council of Higher Education, as applicable."

Individual & Organization Responsibility

Both individuals and organizations may be held responsible for their actions and participation in incidents of hazing. If an investigation concludes that an individual or individuals directed, engaged in, aided or otherwise participated in, actively or passively, an incident of hazing, disciplinary action may be imposed against the

individual(s). If the investigation concludes that an organization knowingly permitted, authorized, or condoned hazing, disciplinary action may be imposed against the entire organization.

Immunity from disciplinary action

At Standard College, there is disciplinary immunity from disciplinary action based on hazing or personal consumption of drugs or alcohol when such disclosure is made by a bystander not involved in such acts in conjunction with a good faith report of an act of hazing in advance of or during an incident of hazing that causes injury or is likely to cause injury to a person.

Retaliation

Standard College prohibits retaliation directed against a person for making a good faith complaint under this policy or who testifies, assists, or participates in an investigation or adjudication process. Retaliation may exist even when the underlying complaint is without merit or not substantiated.

Disclosure

At least 10 calendar days before the start of a new program, Standard College will publicly report actual findings of violations of the institution's code of conduct or of federal or state laws pertaining to hazing that are reported to campus authorities or local law enforcement. The reports are available on the institution's homepage, and a hardcopy notice of the nature and availability of the reports, including the website address where they can be found, will be made available to all attendees at student orientations, upon request.

This policy has been adapted from the Commonwealth of Virginia's model hazing prevention policy as developed by the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia.

Code of Virginia Definition of Hazing

Code of Virginia Campus Safety; Hazing

Code of Virginia: Bullying

Code of Virginia § 18.2-56 states, in its entirety:

> *It shall be unlawful to haze so as to cause bodily injury, any student at any school or institution of higher education.*
> *Any person found guilty thereof shall be guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor.*
> *Any person receiving bodily injury by hazing shall have a right to sue, civilly, the person or persons guilty thereof, whether adults or infants.*
> *The president or other presiding official of any school or institution of higher education receiving appropriations from the state treasury shall, upon satisfactory proof of the guilt of any student hazing another student, sanction and discipline such student in accordance with the institution's policies and procedures. The institution's policies and procedures shall provide for expulsions or other appropriate discipline based on the facts and circumstances of each case and shall be consistent with the model policies established by the Department of Education or the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia, as applicable. The president or other presiding official of any school or institution of higher education receiving appropriations from the state treasury shall report hazing which causes bodily injury to the attorney for the Commonwealth of the county or city in which such school or institution of higher education is, who shall take such action as he deems appropriate.*
> *For the purposes of this section, "hazing" means to recklessly or intentionally endanger the health or safety of a student or students or to inflict bodily injury on a student or students in connection with or for the purpose of initiation, admission into or affiliation with or as a condition for continued membership in a club, organization, association, fraternity, sorority, or student body regardless of whether the student or students so endangered or injured participated voluntarily in the relevant activity.*

National Resources

StopHazing.org	A trailblazer in hazing research and the leader in data-driven strategies that support safe and welcoming school, campus, and organizational climates.
HazingPrevention.org	A national leader in hazing prevention, teaching colleges, universities, schools, clubs, teams, and other groups to move beyond punishment to create a culture that stops hazing before it starts.
Gordie Center	The mission of the Gordie Center is to end hazing and substance misuse among college and high school students nationwide.

Standard College programs (1) dealing with security procedures and practices and (2) encouraging the campus community to look out for themselves and one another.

Standard College makes the security of its campus community a priority. There are two entrances/exits to the campus building, and they are both securely locked. 24-hour video surveillance camera records individuals who enter and exit the campus. All students and employees are required to obtain Standard College identification cards and must be prepared to produce such identification upon request. Visitors to Standard College campus are asked to sign in with the Front Desk upon entering the campus. Standard College uses electronic video surveillance security systems to monitor activities in public areas. The cameras are clearly visible and/or a notice is posted in the surveillance area.

Standard College facilities, such as classrooms, skills labs, computer centers, and student lounges, have the primary purpose of supporting the educational programs of the College. The facilities are available for use by current students, alumni, and employees of Standard College, and upon request, may be made available to the public.

The Campus building and equipment are maintained by Standard College personnel. The campus building and equipment are inspected regularly, and needed repairs are promptly made to replace faulty equipment or to mitigate potential hazards. A Campus Security Authority regularly checks to make sure pathways are well lit and egress lighting is working in hallways and stairwells. Campus lighting typically meets or exceeds the industry standard for pedestrian walkways. The parking lots are well-lit. Facilities and landscaping are maintained in a manner designed to minimize the potential for hazardous conditions.

The management agency that oversees the safety of the building will notify a Campus Security Authority in the event an alarm is set off. Students are locked out of the building after hours (the building automatically is locked at scheduled times), or for any security or access matter.

Standard College does not have on-campus housing facilities, on-campus student organization facilities or any other on-campus facilities. Other than the designated Clery geography, the school does not monitor reports of criminal activity at off-campus locations. Standard College does, however, coordinate with local police departments to monitor crime in the neighborhoods immediately surrounding local campuses and to maintain a safe campus environment.

Standard College does not have any sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel or campus security personnel. At this time, Standard College does not have a written memoranda of understanding or any other type of written agreement with any law enforcement agencies for the investigation of alleged criminal offenses.

It is Standard College policy to encourage reporting of all crimes to a campus security authority and/or the local law enforcement officials, including the Fairfax County Police Department when the victim of a crime elects to, or is unable to, make such a report.

During mandatory orientation for each incoming cohort, students are informed about security procedures and practices at Standard College. Students are encouraged to remain aware of

their personal safety, to promptly report security concerns or suspicious activity, and to be mindful of the safety and security of others.

Standard College does not currently offer a separate general crime-prevention program for students and employees. The College does, however, provide the prevention and awareness programs concerning dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking described elsewhere in this Annual Security Report.

New employees receive the College's Annual Security Report and are thereby informed about Standard College's campus security procedures and practices. Employees are encouraged to remain aware of their personal safety, promptly report security concerns or suspicious activity, and be mindful of the safety and security of others.

Student Organizations

Standard College does not have any officially recognized student organizations either on-campus or at a non-campus location.

Sex Offender Registry Access

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000 requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement agency information provided by a state concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. In Virginia, the information regarding sex offenders is available at the Virginia State Police website: www.vsp.state.va.us (click on "Sex Offender Registry").

Missing Student Notification

The Clery Act mandates that schools who offer on-campus housing have a Missing Student Notification Policy. The essence of the requirement is that if a student who lives in on-campus student housing is determined to have been missing for 24 hours, the school has only 24 hours after receiving this information in which to initiate specific notification procedures. Standard College does not offer on-campus housing, and accordingly, the school does not have a Missing Student Notification Policy.

Fire Safety Report

According to the Clery Act, the ***HEA*** fire safety regulations apply to institutions with on-campus student housing facilities and focus exclusively on those facilities. Standard College does not have on-campus student housing facilities. Accordingly, Standard College does not have a Clery Act Fire Log and, for this reason, the school does not publish an annual Fire Safety Report or submit fire statistics to the Department.

Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (20 USC § 1092(f)) requires colleges and universities across the United States to disclose information about crime on and around their campuses. The crime statistics here include the number of all reported offenses, without regard to the findings of a court, coroner or jury, or the decision of a prosecutor. In addition to the crime data brought to Standard College's attention by the Fairfax County Police Department, the statistics below also include crimes that are reported to various campus security authorities, as defined in this report.

As the Clery Act requires, Standard College has made a "reasonable, good-faith effort" to obtain Clery Act crime statistics that occurred on Standard College's Clery Act the (on campus and public property) from the Virginia State Police and the Fairfax County Police Department, the local law enforcement agencies that have jurisdiction over Standard College, to ensure that crimes reported directly to this police department that involve Standard College are brought to the attention of Standard College.

Clery Act Geography

For purposes of compiling the crime statistics included in this report, Standard College's Clery geography consists of its campus, located at 8230 Leesburg Pike, Suite 500, Vienna, Virginia 22182, the property owned and controlled by the College, and used by the institution in support of its educational purpose, as well as public property within or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. Public property includes thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

Standard College does not have any "noncampus buildings or property," as defined in 34 CFR § 668.46(a). Accordingly, the College does not include a noncampus building or property category in its crime statistics.

In compliance with the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, Standard College does NOT count incidents that occurred on a remote learning platform in student and employee's private homes as part of the School's Clery Act geography. The School does not have a written agreement that gives the School control of a student and employee's private homes. Threats, intimidation, stalking, or other incidents that occur though an online platform would be recorded for Clery Act purposes if the crime meets the definition of a Clery Act crime, and either the perpetrator or the victim was located on physical Clery Act geography at the time of the incident.

Reports of a Crime

Under the Clery Act, a crime is "reported" when it is brought to the attention of a campus security authority, the CEO, or the Title IX Coordinator. It doesn't matter whether the individuals involved in the crime, or reporting the crime, are associated with the College. The crime brought to the attention of the College does not have to have been investigated by the police or a

campus security authority, nor must a finding of guilt or responsibility be made to have been included as a reported crime in Standard College's crime statistics.

Accordingly, this Report contains the statistics based on reports of alleged criminal incidents collected from campus security authorities (or CSAs) about crimes, arrests and referrals that have been reported to them, as well as crime and arrest statistics from local and state police jurisdictions. The statistics reported for the subcategories on liquor laws, drug laws and weapons offenses represented the number of people arrested or referred to campus judicial authorities for respective violations, not the number of offenses documented.

Definitions of Reportable Crimes

Murder/Manslaughter – defined as the willful killing of one human being by another.

Negligent Manslaughter – is defined as the killing of another person through gross negligence.

Sex offenses – Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Rape — the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

Fondling — The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

Incest — Nonforcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

Statutory Rape — Nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent. Robbery – is defined as taking or attempting to take anything of value from the car, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated Assault – is defined as an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

Burglary – is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

Motor Vehicle Theft – is the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

Arson – any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Hazing- any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person (whether individually or in concert with other persons) against another person or persons regardless of the willingness of such other person or persons to participate, that (1) is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization (e.g., a club, athletic team, fraternity, or sorority); and (2) causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation at Standard College, of physical or psychological injury.

Hate Crimes – includes all the crimes listed above that manifest evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. For the purposes of this definition, the categories of bias include the victim's actual or perceived race, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, and disability.

Under the *Clery Act*, Hate Crimes include any of the following offenses motivated by bias: Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter, Sexual Assault, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, Arson, Larceny-Theft, Simple Assault, Intimidation, Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property. Larceny-Theft, Simple Assault, Intimidation, and Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property are included in your *Clery Act* statistics only if they are Hate Crimes.

Larceny-theft

The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Simple Assault

An unlawful physical attack by one person on another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

Intimidation

To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual attack. Includes cyber-intimidation if victim is threatened on Clery geography.

Destruction, damage or vandalism of property

To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of the property.

Hate Crime Categories of Bias:

• Race – A preformed negative attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics genetically transmitted by descent and heredity which distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind.

• Gender – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons because those persons are male or female.

• Gender Identity – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity, e.g., bias against transgender or gender nonconforming individuals.

• Religion – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being.

• Sexual Orientation – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their sexual attraction toward, and responsiveness to, members of their own sex or members of the opposite sex.

• Ethnicity/national origin – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons of the same race or national origin who share common or similar traits, languages, customs and traditions.

• National Origin – A preformed negative opinion about a group of persons based upon them being from a particular country or part of the world.

• Disability – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments/ challenges, whether such disability is temporary or permanent.

Hierarchy Rule: When counting multiple offenses, the Clery Act requires the use of the FBI's UCR Hierarchy Rule. Under this rule, when more than one criminal offense was committed during a single incident only the most serious offense is counted. A single incident means that the offenses were committed at the same time and place. Beginning with the most serious offense, the hierarchy for reporting Clery Act offenses is murder and non-negligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, and motor vehicle theft.

Unfounded Crimes

Standard College classifies a crime as unfounded after a sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel has fully investigated the reported crime and made a formal determination that the crime report is false or baseless and, therefore, "unfounded." Standard College will disclose in the Annual Security Report statistics that include the total number of crimes reports that were "unfounded."

2025 Annual Security Report

Standard Healthcare Services College of Nursing is located at 8230 Leesburg Pike, Suite 500, Vienna, Virginia 22182. The campus is a discrete location controlled by Standard College and is located within part of one building. There are no "noncampus buildings or property," as defined in 34 CFR § 668.46(a), and accordingly, the crime and arrest statistics do not contain this category.

The data provided in this report address Clery Act crimes occurring within the College's Clery geography, which includes Standard College's campus and applicable adjacent public property. Local and state police jurisdictions were requested to provide crime statistics for the applicable campus address, as well as the public streets and sidewalks immediately adjacent to the campus.

2023 Crime and Arrest Statistics

For the period January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023, Standard College was located at 7600 Leesburg Pike, Suite 200 East, Falls Church, Virginia 22043. Crime and arrest statistics were requested and compiled for the applicable Clery geography associated with the College's campus at this location.

2024 Crime and Arrest Statistics

For the period January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024, Standard College was located at 7600 Leesburg Pike, Suite 200 East, Falls Church, Virginia 22043. Crime and arrest statistics were requested and compiled for the applicable Clery geography associated with the College's campus at this location.

2025 Crime and Arrest Statistics

During 2025, Standard College operated at 7600 Leesburg Pike, Suite 200 East, Falls Church, Virginia 22043, until its relocation on November 4, 2025, to 8230 Leesburg Pike, Suite 500, Vienna, Virginia 22182. Accordingly, the 2025 crime and arrest statistics reflect the applicable Clery geography for each campus location during the respective period in which the location served as the College's campus.

- For the time period January 1 through November 4, 2025, crime and arrest statistics were requested and compiled for the applicable Clery geography associated with the College's campus at 7600 Leesburg Pike, suite 200 East, Falls Church, Virginia 22043.
- For the time period November 4, through December 31, 2025, crime and arrest statistics were requested and compiled for the applicable Clery geography associated with the College's campus at 8230 Leesburg Pike, Suite 500, Vienna, Virginia 22182.

Below are descriptions of the locations of the College's campus included in the 2023, 2024, and 2025 crime statistics reporting. Crimes occurring within campus buildings and associated parking areas are included in the statistics provided for campus crimes.

Standard HealthCare Services, College of Nursing
Clery Act Reporting Table[2]

7600 block of Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, Virginia 22043

Crime and arrest statistics for the 7600 block of Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, Virginia 22043 for calendar years 2023 and 2024, and for January 1, 2025 through November 4, 2025.

Clery Act Reporting Table			
		Geographic Location	
Offense	**Year**	**On-Campus Property**	**Public Property within or immediately adjacent to the campus and accessible from campus**
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2023	0	0
	2024	0	0
	01/01/2025-11/04/2025	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2023	0	0
	2024	0	0
	01/01/2025-11/04/2025	0	0
Rape	2023	0	0
	2024	0	0
	01/01/2025-11/04/2025	0	0
Fondling	2023	0	0
	2024	0	0
	01/01/2025-11/04/2025	0	0
Incest	2023	0	0
	2024	0	0
	01/01/2025-11/04/2025	0	0
Statutory Rape	2023	0	0
	2024	0	0
	01/01/2025-11/04/2025	0	0
Robbery	2023	0	0
	2024	0	0
	01/01/2025-11/04/2025	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2023	0	0
	2024	0	0

[2] Standard College does not have on-campus student housing facilities or any noncampus buildings or property. For this reason, the category "Noncampus building or property" is not included in the table.

	01/01/2025-11/04/2025	0	0
Burglary	2023	0	0
	2024	0	0
	01/01/2025-11/04/2025	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2023	0	0
	2024	0	0
	01/01/2025-11/04/2025	0	0
Arson	2023	0	0
	2024	0	0
	01/01/2025-11/04/2025	0	0
Hate Crimes	2023	0	0
	2024	0	0
	01/01/2025-11/04/2025	0	0
Hazing	2023	0	0
	2024	0	0
	01/01/2025-11/04/2025	0	0

VAWA Offense

Reporting Table

Offense		**Geographic Location**	
	Year	**On-Campus Property**	**Public Property within or immediately adjacent to the campus**
Domestic Violence	2023	0	0
	2024	0	0
	01/01/2025-11/04/2025	0	0
Dating Violence	2023	0	0
	2024	0	0
	01/01/2025-11/04/2025	0	0
Stalking	2023	0	0
	2024	0	0
	01/01/2025-11/04/2025	0	0

Arrests and Disciplinary Referrals

Reporting Table

Offense	Year	Geographic Location	
		On-Campus Property	**Public Property within or immediately adjacent to the campus**
Arrests for illegal weapons possession	2023	0	0
	2024	0	0
	01/01/2025-11/04/2025	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals for illegal weapons possessions	2023	0	0
	2024	0	0
	01/01/2025-11/04/2025	0	0
Arrests Drug Law Violations	2023	0	0
	2024	0	0
	01/01/2025-11/04/2025	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals Drug Law Violations	2023	0	0
	2024	0	0
	01/01/2025-11/04/2025	0	0
Arrests Liquor Law Violations	2023	0	0
	2024	0	0
	01/01/2025-11/04/2025	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals Liquor Law Violations	2023	0	0
	2024	0	0
	01/01/2025-11/04/2025	0	0

Unfounded Crimes

Reporting Table

Offense	Year	Geographic Location	
		On-Campus Property	Public Property within or immediately adjacent to the campus
Total Unfounded Crimes	2023	0	0
	2024	0	0
	01/01/2025-11/04/2025	0	0

Clery Act Reporting Table[3]

8230 block of Leesburg Pike, Suite 500, Vienna, Virginia 22182

Crime and arrest statistics for the 8230 block of Leesburg Pike, Suite 500, Vienna, Virginia 22182 for November 4, 2025 through December 31, 2025.

Clery Act Reporting Table			
Offense		**Geographic Location**	
	Year	**On-Campus Property**	**Public Property within or immediately adjacent to the campus and accessible from campus**
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	11/04/2025-12/31/2025	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	11/04/2025-12/31/2025	0	0
Rape	11/04/2025-12/31/2025	0	0
Fondling	11/04/2025-12/31/2025	0	0
Incest	11/04/2025-12/31/2025	0	0
Statutory Rape	11/04/2025-12/31/2025	0	0
Robbery	11/04/2025-12/31/2025	0	0
Aggravated Assault	11/04/2025-12/31/2025	0	0
Burglary	11/04/2025-12/31/2025	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	11/04/2025-12/31/2025	0	0
Arson	11/04/2025-12/31/2025	0	0
Hate Crimes	11/04/2025-12/31/2025	0	0
Hazing	11/04/2025-12/31/2025	0	0

[3] Standard College does not have on-campus student housing facilities or any noncampus buildings or property. For this reason, the category "Noncampus building or property" is not included in the table.

VAWA Offense Reporting Table			
Offense		**Geographic Location**	
	Year	**On-Campus Property**	**Public Property within or immediately adjacent to the campus**
Domestic Violence	11/04/2025-12/31/2025	0	0
Dating Violence	11/04/2025-12/31/2025	0	0
Stalking	11/04/2025-12/31/2025	0	0

Arrests and Disciplinary Referrals Reporting Table			
Offense		**Geographic Location**	
	Year	**On-Campus Property**	**Public Property within or immediately adjacent to the campus**
Arrests for illegal weapons possession	11/04/2025-12/31/2025	0	0
Disciplinary referrals for illegal weapons possession	11/04/2025-12/31/2025	0	0
Arrests Drug Law Violations	11/04/2025-12/31/2025	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals Drug Law Violations	11/04/2025-12/31/2025	0	0
Arrests Liquor Law Violations	11/04/2025-12/31/2025	0	0
Disciplinary referrals Liquor Law Violations	11/04/2025-12/31/2025	0	0

Unfounded Crimes Reporting Table			
Offense		Geographic Location	
	Year	On-Campus Property	Public Property within or immediately adjacent to the campus
Total Unfounded Crimes	11/04/2025-12/31/2025	0	0

Standard College – Crisis Referral Information

VIRGINIA

Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, 800-838-8238, www.vsdvalliance.org

Virginia Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, (800) 451-5544, https://dbhds.virginia.gov

Fairfax County Office for Women and Domestic and Sexual Violence Services, 24-hour hotline/helpline: 703-360-7273, https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/familyservices/domestic-sexual-violence. Provides counseling services for survivors of domestic and sexual violence, shelter and support services for people leaving violent situations, and more.

Virginia Family Violence & Sexual Assault Hotline—1-800-838-8238

Provides safety and support to those who have been hurt in the past or are hurting now. Also offers advice to friends, family members, and professionals, and provides information and resources about sexual assault, stalking, controlling behavior, and intimate partner violence. Free. Confidential. 24 hours a day.

• Chat (confidential instant messaging) Monday–Friday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Text: 1-804-793-9999.

Legal Services of Northern Virginia (703) 504-9141, www.lsnv.org/

Address: 4080 Chain Bridge Rd # 2, Fairfax, VA 22030

Virginia Legal Aid 1-866-534-5243**,** www.valegalaid.org/

Ayuda (Falls Church Office) *(703) 444-7009, www.ayuda.com 2755 Hartland Rd, Suite 100, Falls Church, VA 22043*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

D.C. Rape Crisis Center, 202-333-7273, www.dcrcc.org

D.C. Department of Mental Health, Access HelpLine, 1-888-7WE-HELP, http://dmh.dc.gov/dmh

D.C. Addiction Prevention and Recovery Hotline, 1(888) 7WE-HELP, http://doh.dc.gov/doh

MARYLAND

Maryland Coalition Against Sexual Assault, www.mcasa.org, 800-983-RAPE (7273)

Mental Health Association of Maryland, 1-800-784-2433, www.mhamd.org

Maryland Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment Administration, 410-402-8600, http://maryland-adaa.org

NATIONAL HOTLINES

National Suicide Prevention Hotline 1-800-273-TALK (8255), www.suicidepreventionlifeline.org
Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Association, 1-800-662-HELP, www.samhsa.gov

Mental Health Services Locator, http://mentalhealth.samhsa.gov/databases/

State Sexual Assault Coalitions, www.usdoj.gov/ovw/statesexual.htm

LGBTQ Partner Abuse and Sexual Assault Helpline—1-866-356-6998 (Monday-Friday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.) Provides a free and confidential telephone service for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, or questioning callers looking for information or help regarding intimate partner abuse, sexual assault, and stalking.

Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network (RAINN)— 24-hour hotline/helpline: 1-800-656-HOPE (4673) Operates the National Sexual Assault Hotline that provides victims of sexual violence with free, confidential services 24 hours a day. Website: **www.rainn.org**.

National Domestic Violence Hotline—Operating around the clock, seven days a week, confidential and free of cost, the National Domestic Violence Hotline provides lifesaving tools and immediate support to enable victims to find safety and live lives free of abuse. Callers to the Hotline at 1-800-799-SAFE (7233) can expect highly trained experienced advocates to offer compassionate support, crisis intervention information, and referral services in more than 170 languages.

Narcotics Anonymous www.na.org Narcotics Anonymous is an international, community-based association of recovering drug addicts with more than 31,000 weekly meetings in over 100 countries worldwide. To find a meeting in your area, contact one of the registered Narcotics Anonymous service committees and groups.

Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Association 1-800-662-HELP www.samhsa.gov The Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Association ("SAMHSA") is the Federal agency charged with improving the quality and availability of prevention, treatment, and rehabilitative services to reduce illness, death, disability, and cost to society resulting from substance abuse and mental illnesses. The SAMHSA website has a treatment facility locator searchable by type of treatment, form of treatment and forms of payment accepted.

LOCAL AREA HOSPITALS

• **Inova Fairfax Hospital**, 703-698-1110, 3300 Gallows Road, Falls Church, VA 22042

• **Inova Fair Oaks Hospital**, 703-391-3600, 3600 Joseph Siewick Drive, Fairfax, VA 22033

• **Inova Alexandria Hospital,** 703-504-3000, 4320 Seminary Road, Alexandria, VA 22304

• **Loudoun Hospital Center**, 703-858-6000, 44045 Riverside Parkway, Leesburg, VA 20176

• **Mount Vernon Hospital**, 703-664-7000, 2501 Parker's Lane, Alexandria, VA 22306

• **Northern Virginia Community Hospital**, 703-671-1200, 601 S. Carlin Springs Road, Arlington, VA 22204

• **Sentara Northern Virginia Medical Center**, 703-670-1313, 2300 Opitz Boulevard, Woodbridge, VA 22191

• **Prince William Hospital**, 703-369-8000, 8700 Sudley Road, Manassas, VA 20110

• **Reston Hospital Center**, 703-689-9000, 1850 Town Center Parkway, Reston, VA 20190

• **Virginia Hospital Center**, 703-558-5000, 1701 N. George Mason Drive, Arlington, VA 22205

Financial Aid Information

The U.S. Department of Education provides free information about student loans, grants, and the FAFSA at https://studentaid.gov